



VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1816.

No. 44—868.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS
Are **TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS**
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance :—
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, at Cambridge, on
THURSDAY, 11th July next, the following real
and personal property, viz: The dwelling
house and lot where the late Mrs. *Caroline*
Goldsborough lived, at the time of her death.

A Lot on the East side of the street leading
to the Cross Roads near Cambridge, containing
by estimation, two acres of LAND, more or
less.

Two Lots of LAND, near the Cross Roads
aforesaid, containing twenty-three acres, more
or less.

A Lot of WOOD LAND, about 2 miles from
Cambridge, containing about 53 acres, more or
less.

There will probably be sold, at same time, several
negro slaves and sundry valuable articles of
household furniture, viz: Feather Beds & For-
niture, Looking Glasses, Side Board, Clock,
Desks, Book Case, a Carriage, Carriage Horse
and two Cows. The foregoing property hav-
ing been conveyed by the late Mrs. *Caroline*
Goldsborough in her life time, to Mrs. *Mary*
Goldsborough, in order to secure to her the pay-
ment of a certain sum of money, in a short time,
after the death of the said *Caroline*, it is pro-
per to mention, that the sale aforesaid will be
made by and with the consent of the said *Mary*
Goldsborough, and under, and in virtue of the
authority and direction contained in the last
will and testament of the said *Caroline* *Goldsbo-*
rough.

Terms of sale will be as follows, viz:
One half of the purchase money must be paid
on the day of sale, or within three days thereaf-
ter, and a bond or note with approved securities
will be required for the balance, payable with in-
terest in sixty days. Each purchaser of a negro
or negroes must, previously to the delivery of the
negro or negroes, or ratification of the sale, give
a bond, with two approved securities, that the
negro or negroes struck off to him, shall not be
sold or sent by himself or any one else, out of
the State of Maryland at any time within six
years from the day of sale, without the express
consent in writing of the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'or
of *Caroline Goldsborough*, dec'd.

June 25 3

NOTICE.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me direct-
ed, will be offered at public sale, on the 17th July
next, on the premises a part of a tract of land
called "Partnership," part of a tract of land
called "Brotherly Kindness," part of a tract of
land called "Harper's Regulation," part of a tract
of land called "Stanton's Lot," being the property
of *Thomas Stanton*, *Sarah Gold*, *James Brins-*
field and Wife, and *Betsy Stanton*, heirs at law
of *Charles Stanton*, deceased; taken to satisfy a
claim of *John H. Stanton*, assignee of *William*
Gold, and sold for cash only. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS THOMPSON, Sh'ff
of *Dorchester county*

June 25 4

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order issued from the Honora-
ble the Judges of *Dorchester county* court, at
March term, eighteen hundred and sixteen, to us
directed, we shall offer at public sale, the
Lands of the late *Gen. JOHN ECCLESTON*,
On Saturday, the 27th day of July next,
In the village of New Market, at the hour of 12
o'clock in the morning, on the terms following,
that is to say:—

1st. One third of the purchase money payable
in twelve months, with interest from the day of
sale.
2d. One other third of the purchase money
payable in two years, with interest from the day
of sale.
3d. The other remaining third of the purchase
money payable in three years, with interest from
the day of sale.
4th. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond
with approved securities to the several repre-
sentatives for their proportionable parts of the said
purchase money.

THOMAS ENNALLS,
WM. W. ECCLESTON,
WILLIAM BRADLEY,
DANIEL SULIVANE,
HENRY HASKINS.

June 25 5

Notice is hereby given,

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will
meet at Easton, on Tuesday, 25th inst. to revise
accounts, and on the 16th July next, to appoint
a Collector of the County Tax.

By order of the Levy Court,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

June 18, (25)

New Goods,

MOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,
Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are
now opening a superb assortment of

Staple & Fancy Articles,

Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in up
on such terms, as enables them to sell at very
reduced prices. They beg leave to invite their
friends and the public to give them a call.

Notes on the Chartered Banks of Delaware
and Maryland, will be received at par, in exchange
for Goods, may 21

THOS. P. BENNETT,
IS NOW OPENING, AND OFFERS
FOR SALE,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH,
A NEAT LITTLE
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
SUITED TO THE SEASON.
Easton, June 25

**Canton China, Liverpool and
Glass-Ware,**

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS,
A VERY EXTENSIVE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT.
Selling to store-keepers at the most reduced
prices by

CARTER & TYNDAL,
No. 111, North Front St. Philadelphia.
June 18 8q

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A
NEW ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Ginghams	Silk Lusters
Plaids	Chinese Crapes
Stripes	Waterloo Shawls
Bengal ditto	Imitation do.
Calicoes, common and	Chintz do.
undress	Dark and light do. 7-4,
Waterloo ditto	8-4 and 6-4
Cambries 4-4 & 6-4	Madras Handkerchiefs
Do. Shirtings	Pocket do.
Steam Loom do.	Men's white cotton hose
Super Long Cloth	Women's do. do.
Fancy Muslins	Coloured do.
Lapet Shawls	Silk Florentine
Tambo Book Muslin	White Marseilles vesting
Plain do.	Coloured do.
Leno do.	Royal rib'd do.
Dimities	Cotton Casimere
Jeans	Linen Chaises
Cotton yarn, from No.	Cotton do.
6 to 26	Brown Holland
Fine Broad Cloths	Black Cambrics
Do. Cassimeres	Coloured do.

TOGETHER WITH

COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for
Cash.

Easton, apr 23 **JAMES THOMAS.**

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and
are now opening

SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cas- Cambrie muslins, cali-
ameres, co's, ginghams,
French and India silks Silk shawls,
(of various descrip- Comp's bandanna hand-
tions) kerchiefs,
Colored and black Can- Twill'd and plain cotton
ton crapes, shawls,
Fancy mull and leno Seersucker and carada-
muslins. rias,
Silk & cotton hosiery, Marseilles vesting, white
Steam loom and other and colored, &c.
shirtings,

They have also received a supply of
FRESH TEAS,

And expect in a few days to receive
CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and
invite their friends and the public to call and view
their assortment.

Easton, June 4 **CLAYLAND & NABB.**

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of **HANDS & EDMONDSON**,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
those who are indebted to said Firm are request-
ed to make payment to *Joseph Edmondson*, who
is authorised to receive the debts due.

ALEXANDER HANDS,
JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

Easton, June 15, (18) 3

JOSEPH EDMONDSON,

Will continue at the old stand, to keep an
assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which he will sell on pleasing terms.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

June 18 3

NOTES ON THE

Merchants Bank of Alexandria

Will be received at a small discount, in payment
for goods by

June 18 3 **MORSELL & LAMBDIN.**

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The subscriber proposes (if liberal encourage-
ment be afforded him) to open on the first day of
next month (July) a Circulating Library of
Books in every department of general literature,
viz: Religion and Morals, History, Biography,
Poetry, Novels, &c. And he designs from time
to time to increase the collection already made,
should he receive sufficient patronage to enable
him to do so. He earnestly solicits the citizens
of Talbot and the neighboring counties, to pa-
tronize an institution fraught with benefits in-
calculable.

THOMAS H. DAWSON.

June 25 3
N. B. T. H. D. continues to keep an assort-
ment of Drugs & Medicines, which he warrant
fresh and genuine, and will sell on accommodat-
ing terms. Also—Books and Stationery.

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single Woman, that can well
well recommended, is wanted as a House-Keep-
er, in a genteel family—none other need apply.
Apply at the Star office. may 7

LAWS OF THE STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To establish Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the following post roads be, and the same
are hereby discontinued, that is to say:
From Portland by Windham, Raymond,
Bridgeton, Lovell, Waterford, Norway,
Paris, Buckfield, Sumner, Hartford, Li-
vermore, Turner, Poland, New-Gloucester
and Hebron Academy, to Paris in
Maine.

From Waterford by Norway, Rumford,
and Bethel in Maine.

From Maryland to Milford in New
York.

From Delhi to Meredith in New York.

From Onondaga by Tully, Preble, and
Homer, to Cortland court house in New
York.

From Montgomery court house, by
Tatnall court house and Barrington, to
Darien in Georgia.

From Abingdon, by Russell court
house, and Mockinson Gap to Abingdon,
in Virginia.

From Rogersville, Tennessee, by Lee
court house Virginia, to Cumberland
Gap in Tennessee.

From Huntington, by the north road
to Smithtown in New York.

From Buckstown, by Frankfort, Hamp-
den, Bangor, and No. 1, to Orrington;
also the route from Prospect, by Mount
Ephraim, to Frankfort in Maine.

From Plymouth by New Hampton,
Meredith, Gilmanton, Northwood, Not-
tingham and Durham, to Portsmouth in
New Hampshire.

From Greensburgh, Pennsylvania, to
New Lisbon in Ohio.

From Barfields by Ports Ferry to John-
son's Ferry, on Lynch's Creek, in South
Carolina.

From Ports Ferry to Conwayborough,
in South Carolina.

From Carthage to Lebanon, in Ten-
nessee.

From Windsor to Williamston, in
North Carolina.

From Gallaway to Broadalbin.
From Centerville to Leesburg.
From Taunton to Weymouth in Mas-
sachusetts.

From Canton to Gorlita, in Connecti-
cut.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the following be established as post
roads, viz:

In Maine.
From Lovell to Fryburg;

From Portland by Poland, Hebron,
Norway, Paris, Buckfield, Sumner, Hart-
ford, Livermore, Turner, Minot, New-
Gloucester, and Hebron Academy to Pa-
ris.

From Portland by Windham, Raymond,
Bridgeton, Lovell, Waterford, Norway,
Paris, Rumford, Bethel, and Albany, to
Waterford.

From Norridgewick by Starks and Id-
dusbury, to Farmington.

From Machias to Hagg's Point, in Lu-
beck.

From Belfast by Mount Ephraim,
Frankfort, Hampden and Bangor to Ed-
lington.

From Augusta by Brown's Corner &
Harlem to Palermo.

From Orrington to Brewer.
From Canaan by Palmyra, Newport,
Crosley town and Carmel, to Hampden.

In New Hampshire.
From Plymouth by Compton, Thorn-
ton, Peeling and Lincoln, to Franconia.

From Portsmouth by Dover, Madber-
ry, Barrington, Barnstead, Gilmanton,
Meredith & New Hampton to Plymouth.

In Vermont.
From Grand Isle to Alburgh.

From Hyde Park by Morristown and
Stow, to Waterbury.

From Rutland by Parkerstown, Pitts-
field, to Stockbridge.

From Newbury on the Possumpsie
turnpike, by Barnet, St. Johnsbury, Lynde,
Sheffield and Barlow, to Derby.

From Coleraine, Massachusetts, by Hal-
ifax and Whittingham, to Wilmington.
That the post road from Monkton to
Hinesburg, pass thro' Starkeborough.

In Massachusetts.
From Northampton by Williamsburg,
Coshen, Plainfield, and Savoy, to Adams.
From Worcester by Milbury, North-
bridge and Uxbridge, to Smithfield in
Rhode Island.

From New Bedford by Bridgewater to
Boston.
That the mail from Northampton to
Worcester pass through Paton.

From the south parish of Bridgewater,
by west & north parishes of Bridgewater,
Randolph and Milton, to Boston.

In Connecticut.
From Middletown to Killingworth.

From Hartford, thro' Canton, Tarring-
ford, Tarrington, Goshen and Cornwall,
to Sharon.

In New York.
From Essex by Westport, Moriah,
Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Hague and
Bolton, to Fort George, in Caidwell.

From Williamstown, Oneida county,
by Richland, Ellisbury, and Henderson's,
to Sackett's Harbor, in Jefferson county.

From Richfield by Plainfield, Brook-
field and Hamilton, to Skaneateles.

From Catharinetown by Reading, to
Benton.

From Manlius, by Pompey east, and
Pompey west, Hill, Tully, Preble, and
Homer, to Cortland c. h.

From Whitehall to intersect the post
road from Albany to Middlebury, Ver-
mont, at Greenville, to Paulet in Ver-
mont.

From Sullivan by Camillus, Brutus and
Mentz, to Junius.

From Auburn by Mentz, Cato and
Woolcott, to Sodus bay.

From Stamford by Roseville to Delhi.
From Maryland by Otego and Milford
to Hamburg p. o. in Unadilla.

From Genoa to Auburn.
From Oswego by Hannibal and Ster-
ling to Cato.

From Whitesborough along the new
road to the east end of Oneida Lake to
Camden.

From Brownsville to Cape Vincent.
From Saratoga Springs by Faleyns
and Boreau to Sandy Hill.

From Canandaigua by Rochester, and
thence along the ridge road to Lewis-
town.

From Oswego by Spencer c. h. in Ti-
oga county, Dutch and Johnson's settle-
ments, to Catharinetown.

From Geneva by Phelps and Lyons,
to Sodus.

From Westport, by Elizabeth and
Keene, to Jay.

From Newburgh by Pleasant Valley,
to New Palz.

From Batavia by Middlebury, to War-
saw.

From Goshen by Minisink and Amity
to Warwick.

From Goshen by Philipsburg, Middle-
town, Mount Hope, Deer Park, and Car-
penter's Point, to p. o. in Montague, in
New Jersey.

From Huntington by Dixhill's to Smith-
town.

From Hudson to Kinderhook Landing,
Castleton, and Schoodic Landing to
Greenbush.

From Hudson to Lebanon.

In New Jersey.
From New Brunswick by Broudbrook
Middlebrook, Somerville, White House,
Hunt's Mills, to Bloomsburg, to Easton,
in Pa.

From Pittstown, the county of Hunter-
don, by Bloomsburg and Stewartville to
Harmony, in the county of Sussex.

From Jobstown, in the county of Bur-
lington, to Egypt, in the county of Mon-
mouth.

In Pennsylvania.
From Meadville by forks of Oil Creek,
Warren, and outlet of Chetaugh lake to
Mayville, in New York.

From Sella's tavern to Doylestown.
From Sunbury by New Berlin, Union
county, and Middleburg, to Lewistown.

From Lewisburg by Loyalsock Gap to
Williamsport.

From Bellefont by Birmingham and
Burgoes Gap to Edensburg.

From Downingtown by Brandywine,
Manor, Waynesburg, Carnarvon, Ephra-
ta, Elizabeth, Cornwall & Hummelstown,
to Harrisburg.

From Beavertown to New Lisbon, in
Ohio.

From Gettysburg by Oxford and Ber-
wick to York.

From Bedford to Johnstown, in Indiana.

In Ohio.
From Waynesville by Bellebrook to
Xenia.

From Hamilton by Oxford to Bath, in
Franklin county, I. T.

From Gallipolis to Aurora; from West
Union to Ripley.

From Salem by Canfield, Austintown,
Warren, Braceville, Sharon, Nelson,
Airam, Mantau, and Aurora, to New-
berry.

From West Union, by Hallsborough
and Wilmington, to Xenia.

From Steubenville by Salem, Millers-
burg and Hamburg, to Canton.

From Gallipolis by Scioto Salt Works
to Chillicothe.

From Avery, by Jessup to Ridgeville,
to intersect the post route from Cleveland
to Detroit at Rocky River.

In Indiana Territory.
From Brookville by Bath to Salisbury.

From Valonia by Brownstown to New
Natches, in Jackson county.

From Vincennes to Emmerson's mills,
in Enox county.

That the post road from Vincennes to
Shawneetown pass through Harmony, in
Gibson county.

In Illinois Territory.
From Shawneetown by White c. h. and
Edward c. h. to Vincennes, in Indi-
ana territory.

In Missouri Territory.
From St. Louis by Potosi and Law-
rence c. h. to Arkansas.

From St. Charles, by Murphey's in St.
Johns settlement, to Fort Cooper or How-
ard c. h.

In Maryland.
From Triadelphia by Damascus to
New Market.

From Hagerstown to McConellsstown
in Pa.

From Upper Marlborough to Ma-
gruder's tavern, in Prince Georges coun-
ty.

In Virginia.
From Cabin Point by J. Edmund's
Balfesburg, Uquhart's store and C.
Bower's, to South Quay.

From Wythe c. h. by Dazewell c. h.
Russell c. h. Scott c. h. and Lee c. h. to
Cumberland Gap in Tennessee.

From Brown's store to Dickenson's
store, Franklin county.

From Winchester by Cedar Creek,
Trout Run, and Lost River, to Moor-
fields.

From Pittsylvania c. h. by B. Wadkin's
store and Island Ford, Smith's river, to
Rockingham c. h. in N. Carolina.

From Wythe c. h. to Giles c. h.
From New Cahion to Columbia.

From Aldie to Leesburg.
From Aldie to Battletown.

In Kentucky.
From Washington by Marysville to
Xenia.

From Columbia to Greensburg.
From Georgetown by Sander's mills
and New Fredericksburg to Vevay, in
Indiana Territory.

From Washington by Newtown, Ma-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the act "to fix the compensations, and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties & for other purposes, connected with the collection thereof," passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, excepting those contained in the first section thereof, be, and the same are hereby continued in force.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the third day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, and the same is hereby revived and made of force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 27, 1816. 62
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

COMMUNICATED.

I may be accused of having stolen the following confidential dispatches from the General's pocket book in the theatre, or broken open his private bureau—in either case I care not a fig. I assure you I can prove it came honestly into my possession. As it furnishes some details of military operations, hitherto unpublished, which may interest a number of your readers, I cheerfully send you a copy for publication. I cannot say that I fairly understand it; but it seems to be an acknowledgment, on the part of the Hessians, that they made a botched piece of business in sending too small a number of conscripts to storm the city of Annapolis. The writer, in the hurry and confusion of a disorderly camp, has omitted stating the dispatch—an unpardonable error in military affairs. Perhaps he was not as cool a veteran as his friend Lord Nelson, who after having written a dispatch, during a heavy engagement, was presented with a wafer to seal it, which he promptly refused; adding "bring the sealing-wax and a light; it would appear as if we were in a hurry and confusion to use a wafer."

(CONFIDENTIAL.)
DISASTROUS "DEMONSTRATION."

Head Quarters, 2d Brigade,
Hessian Corps.

RESPECTED SIR,
In obedience to your orders I proceeded on the 27th ult. with the brigade under my command, towards the place where we were to have our observations on the march. Several small parties of the enemy, in well-chosen positions, were attacked by a mere handful of our veterans from Little Britain, headed by one of the Spartan band, who distinguished himself at Fort Mifflin in Baltimore, and were literally cut to pieces; although I assure you, 'pon honor, remarkable as it may appear, not a drop of blood was spilt in the conflict on our side. We quartered the first night in a barn near Anne Arundel, say twenty miles from the capital, where we fared tolerably well. We discovered, however, that arsenic had been placed in two or three springs of water, by the Democrats of the place, no doubt with an intention to poison my brigade; but the vigilance and skill of Dr. PEACEFIELD (to whose unremitting exertions I am much indebted for its health) foiled this diabolical attempt. In arriving near the city next day, I took a position, and reconnoitred the place myself. As it was only intended at first to make a demonstration, I was in hopes of converting it into a real attack immediately; but the reinforcements from Kent Island were found to be so trifling, not only in point of numbers, but so comically ill fed and clothed, reminding me of Falstaff's hungry and shirtless company, that I concluded it would only be an useless waste of noble blood to attack the foe, who had a command of the heights which encompassed and commanded the environs of the city, were completely entrenched, with a large park of artillery, and outnumbered us nearly two to one; for I approached so near as to be able to "count noses." Under these circumstances I deemed it prudent to withdraw my forces, and make report thereof to you as commander in chief of the Hessian corps. This unfortunate affair has left the enemy in quiet possession of the city—and our withdrawing appears to have made him sensible of his superiority, in which he triumphantly exults. It is to be regretted that Count Heclap, who had charge of a corps from Mobtown, intended to be attached to my brigade, did not come up in time—I feel convinced we should have been able to have made a most brilliant and successful issue of the campaign in this quarter; whereas, now, from the advanced season, no good can result, if even we obtain sufficient numbers and take possession of the town, as we cannot quietly hold possession. I await your further orders.

The conscripts evince a degree of unparalleled insubordination since we retired from the city. They complain that we have not complied with our engagements—two months pay are due them, and our funds are exhausted to the last farthing—and some have piled their arms and gone off. In this shameful predicament I know not what to do, and hope speedily to hear from you.

I sincerely hope that the demonstration

made against the foe in the other "doubtful counties," may be more successful than the one made on Annapolis; because, if they should prove as disastrous, the state is evidently lost. I feel convinced that no blame will attach either to myself or the brave spirits under my command, for a failure of this enterprise, as every thing that could be done by men, was done by us. In a future and more detailed relation of this affair, I shall particularize the officers who distinguished themselves in this short, though inglorious campaign.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of respect and noble esteem, dear general, yours, most obsequiously,
I. C. MURDER-GORE, Brig. Gen.
Hon. Maj. Gen. KICK and SQUALL,
Baltimore.

P. S. I omitted stating that I had detailed a small party to enter Annapolis at evening and distribute a portion of the papers and hand-bills sent for circulation in my superintending district.—The fellows hesitated at first, from an apprehension that they would be recognised & duly punished; but having directed them to give out they were Democrats, and having previously advertised them as deserters, I have no doubt they will accomplish their business.—They are true blues. This *russe de guerre*, as the Jacobin French used to call it, together with the proceedings in the case, will, I trust, be received as a further evidence of my devotion to our cause, and eternal hatred of Democracy, and meet your approbation.

I beg you will order an additional ration of whiskey per diem for my men; it would render them more tractable, as they can drink like the very devil.

I. C. M.

Hon. Gen. Kick and Squall.

TRIAL OF WILSON, &c.

The Paris papers give the whole details of the trial of gen. Wilson, Mr. Bruce, capt. Hutchinson and others, implicated in the escape of Lavalette. The two first are English, the latter Irish. Wilson, aged 38, is a retired general officer, and is the famous colonel Wilson, who so forcibly described the barbarities of Bonaparte in Egypt. Bruce is a private citizen, aged 26, and Hutchinson, of the same age, a captain of grenadiers. They were treated with great lenity by the court, but conducted themselves, on the trial with a boldness bordering on contempt.—Indeed, the French reporter says, "they seemed to forget they were in a court of justice, but were at Asley's amphitheatre."—They answered all questions promptly, and denied nothing.—They confessed, what indeed the court had before known, that on receiving mysterious application from Lavalette for protection, they carried him out of the city disguised as a British general, in open day.

They answered that they were influenced by humanity alone in the enterprise. That they had never seen Lavalette, until the moment of his escape—and Madame Lavalette, being called as a witness by some of the accused, after surveying the British prisoners, deposed, that she had never seen them before. Bruce avowed that he took a great interest in the fate of Ney, and that he escorted Lavalette in his escape on horseback. Wilson being asked by the president of the court if he was not the author of a celebrated work, which spread violent suspicions against the morality of certain agents for Bonaparte in Egypt? Answered, "it is true.—I said that which I believe to be true." They were of course convicted; and though it was in the discretion of the judge to sentence them to any period of imprisonment, from three months, to two years, he adopted without hesitation, the shortest allowable term. Previous to the sentence, Wilson and Bruce both addressed the court in long speeches, explanatory of their conduct. Bruce avowed himself an English whig; but declared his detestation of that detestable revolutionary liberty which had desolated Europe. Neither Madame Lavalette, her daughter, aged 14, nor her nurse, were implicated. Madame L's chairman and valet, were acquitted; but Eberle, the turnkey, was convicted, and sentenced to two years imprisonment. Madame L's conduct was fully justified.

Boston Patriot.

The discussion continues among the people, particularly in the western states, on the subject of the Congressional compensation. Its advocates are not numerous in a or any other quarter; fewer in number than they would otherwise be, probably because, it is easier to condemn than to uphold; to swim with the current than against it. In fact, the few who have defended the measure appear rather to give ground to their antagonists. *Vox Populi Dei*. In our government the popular will must be obeyed; and if the disappointed of this law be general among the people, we have no doubt it will be repealed or modified at an early day, though the public interest should certainly suffer by it. It would be better it is possible even supposing the measure a just one, that the public interest should suffer, in a small degree by the abrogation of it, than that it should suffer essentially by introducing discord into the republican ranks.

We regard it as the essence of republican government, as it is the rule of reason in private life, when a man believes he has deviated from the path of duty, to endeavor to regain it. It is the duty of every representative to obey the will of his constituents so far as he can ascertain it; if he perceives he has palpably

mistaken it—if, for instance, he finds they are not willing to allow him what he deems a just compensation—he becomes his duty to act their will; to reduce his compensation to the rate at which it stood when he entered their service, and at which it was therefore impliedly agreed between them he should serve, unless it was their will to increase it.—So far from blaming, therefore, we are disposed to applaud the frankness and promptitude displayed by Mr. Ormsby, in the instance stated below, altho' we may regret the occasion which calls for it: Nat. Intel.

FROM A KENTUCKY PAPER.

The Hon. STEPHEN ORMSBY, Member of Congress from the 8th Congressional District of this State, in an address to the Citizens, says;—

"In heart and principle a democratic republican, I am conscious it is no less my inclination than my duty to consult your will, and faithfully to represent it; or having mistaken it, to be always ready to correct any error into which misapprehension has led me. Therefore, I have no hesitation to declare that my endeavors shall be used at the ensuing session of Congress to effect a repeal of the present (Compensation) Law, & restore the old Law, or to make such provision for the compensation to members, as my best judgment shall dictate, & most conformable to your wishes."

LATE & PORTENTOUS NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Letters from Paris, to May 12, state that war will soon take place between England on one side, & Russia, Prussia, and the Netherlands on the other. The allies had taken the command of their joint armies in France from Wellington. The English, they say, must evacuate France, and Prussia will take Hanover. Russia had resolved to put the Prince of Orange, who married Alexander's sister on the French throne; it was asserted that all parties in France, except the emigrant royalists, would favor this scheme. Carnot and other exiles, who had been in Russia, were expected at Brussels where Soult, Vandamme, Seves and others were treated with great respect.—The Austrian head quarters were near Grenoble, and they permitted the national flag to fly throughout all that neighborhood. The Duke de Richlieu had accused Count D'Artois of wishing to dethrone Louis.—The whole Bourbon family were at danger's point. "The tygress of Angouleme was mad!" In dread of expulsion, the Bourbons were accumulating money to send to America.

Letter from Havre, May 12.

"I have this instant arrived from Paris.—All is consternation and confusion. The people breathe nothing but vengeance."

"The tribunals of blood dare no longer to assemble. There have been within three days more than 500 persons arrested, but they are afraid to try them in their halls.—We are on the eve of a great explosion—our separation will not be as long as we expected six months ago. Balt. Patriot.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

New clouds seems to overshadow ill-fated France. The report of a late treaty of alliance between the Emperor of Russia, his majesty of Austria, & the king of the Netherlands, to whom it is supposed the crown of France is destined—another report stating that Lord Wellington has been deprived of the command of the Russian troops in France—all seem to indicate an approaching rupture between the Allies. The assurances of Castlereagh respecting the friendly dispositions of Russia towards England, are no more to be credited than his protestations of British amity towards America—what ever may be the case, we venture to predict that neither the King of the Netherlands, nor Napoleon the first, nor Napoleon the second, shall reign over France.—A scheme, to which Alexander is favorable, has long been in agitation and this change may be the harbinger of its execution.

NEW YORK, JUNE 20.

LATEST FROM ALGIERS.

Last evening arrived at this port the U. S. corvette John Adams, captain Trenchard, from Algiers. The John Adams sailed from Algiers on the 17th of May, in company with the United States squadron under the command of Commodore Shaw, the whole of which were bound on a cruise, except the sloop of war Ontario, which sailed for Marseilles.

We are informed that a serious misunderstanding had arisen between the Dey of Algiers and the Americans, from what particular causes we have not been able to learn; but understand that the delay of the restoration of the brig of war, driven ashore by Commodore Decatur, and seized by the Spaniards, was one of the causes; and that the Dey was about to send out his fleet to cruise against the Americans in violation of the late treaty of peace.

Com. Shaw, apprised of the hostile intentions of the Dey, proceeded with the whole squadron in the Mediterranean to the port of Algiers; and being well provided with fire ships, &c. threatened immediate destruction to his majesty's fleet, as well as his capital. Mr. Shaler, the American consul, had previously repaired on board our fleet. This sudden and unexpected appearance of the squadron caused great confusion & fear; the Dey, with his household, fled to one of the

forts, and when the work of destruction was about to commence, he sent out a flag of truce to Com. Shaw, with assurances that he would adhere to the late treaty, and invited Mr. Shaler to return and resume his functions, which was agreed to for the present.

The American Consul at Gibraltar had given public notice that American vessels might again pass up and down the Mediterranean without danger of molestation by the Algerines.

Mr. Murray, who came passenger in her, has despatches from Com. Shaw, containing the particulars of the above affair with the Dey.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24.

FURTHER FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Mediterranean squadron.

Frigate U. States, Bay of Algiers, April 16th, 1816.

"The sailing of the John Adams for the U. States, affords me an opportunity of sending you this. We broke up our winter quarters at Port Mahon, and anchored here with the fleet on the 5th instant, consisting of the Java, Constellation, Erie and John Adams; the sloop of war Ontario is at present in Marseilles. A few days previous to our departure from Mahon, an English squadron rendezvoused in that harbor; they remained a couple of days, and went off—and on our arrival here, we found them anchored in order of battle abreast the batteries. This fleet consisted of 6 line of battle ships, 2 frigates, 3 sloops of war, a bomb ship, and the necessary number of transports. Lord Exmouth, (formerly admiral Pellew,) had his flag in the Boyne, the only 3-decker in the fleet.—We learn from them in Mahon, that they were destined for this place their object, the liberation of all the christian slaves. To effect this, an unconditional demand was to be made first; if refused, a certain reason was to be offered; and if that also failed, the batteries and town were to be attacked. The first proposition, it would appear, has been rejected and the second one accepted; in consequence of which 320 liberated slaves have actually been received on board the different transports and the fleet got under way yesterday morning. They are bound to Tunis, having the same object in view there—I have further collected on this subject from our Consul, & from the other Consuls, residing at this place, the following information, that the English have negotiated for the ransom of the Neapolitans & Sardinians only; they amount to twelve hundred and odd; they have agreed to pay \$1000 a head for the former, and \$500 for the latter. A large number of these countries and Algiers to be a consequence. The money was paid for those who have been taken away, and as soon as the necessary sum for the ransom of those remaining shall be tendered, they will be liberated also.—You are not to understand that the English bear this expense; on the contrary, it is borne by the respective governments to which those slaves belong. The English are only agents in the affair, though I doubt not but the circumstance will be trumpeted to the world under the head of British magnanimity. A single boat, making them a similar offer, would have met with the like success. I was present at an audience of the Dey, in company with Com. Shaw and our Consul (Mr. Shaler).—The ratified treaty which came out in the Java, was on this occasion presented to him. He affected not to understand why another treaty, as he termed it should be offered him. This being explained, he required that the two treaties would be compared, and being assured they were word for word the same, he intimated notwithstanding, that several of the articles had undergone some change, that neither himself nor his council could understand them; that presents had been promised him which he had never received, that the brig and her crew had not been restored according to treaty stipulation (alluding to the brig taken last summer and carried into Carthage, where the Spaniards detained her under the plea that she was captured within their jurisdiction) and concluded by observing that we were unworthy of his confidence.

With this understanding we parted. The next day Mr. Shaler required another audience of him, and was refused; he had, however an interview with the prime minister, whose conduct and language was the most insulting, and the treaty was returned. Under these circumstances it was thought most advisable for him to withdraw from the shore; and he took up his residence on board this ship. After four days' negotiation under the protection of a white flag, the dispute was arranged so far, that the Dey re-acknowledged the treaty, & promised to await instructions from the President, in relation to the points in dispute. If the government give him a brig of war of the same class, and pay him forty five thousand dollars for her crew, the present treaty may continue for some time. This is the opinion of our consul. We consider our present relations with this Regency to be nothing more than a truce.

The Spaniards thought proper a couple of weeks ago, to return the brig and crew in dispute. She was given to them as a present from their sovereign, and they have impressed on the mind of the Dey that it does not lessen his claim on the United States, nor interfere with the article of the treaty which embraces this point. Our friends the English, who have just left here, have been putting a word in his ear; they told him "we had neither ships nor money." This expression was made use of by the prime minister to Mr. Shaler. We shall sail from hence in a day or two for Barcelona, thence to Marseilles, and so on along the coast of France and Italy.

mission was made use of by the prime minister to Mr. Shaler. We shall sail from hence in a day or two for Barcelona, thence to Marseilles, and so on along the coast of France and Italy.

RICHMOND, (Vir.) JUNE 22.

A gentleman who left Williamsburg on Thursday evening, took the Steam Boat at James town, and arrived here early last evening, reports, that 5 or 6 persons had been taken up at York and brought to Williamsburg, on a supposition of their having been Pirates.—There are a variety of accounts connected with the transaction—but the story goes, that they had been cruising on the high seas, had captured a Portuguese and Spanish vessels, and put into the Capes with their booty, when some of them went on board of a packet bound to Baltimore, with most of their specie.—Another part of the crew had put into the Severn—and some of them had gone to York—disputes had arisen among them, which had led to a development of their vocation.—They were about to be examined in Williamsburg. The vessel was about being brought into York.

SNOW IN JUNE, EIGHTEEN INCHES DEEP!!

Extract of a letter, dated at Waterbury, Vermont, June 9, to a gentleman in Windsor.

During the 8th inst. the snow fell rapidly in all the towns about here, but melted as it fell. Much snow fell on Friday night, and on Saturday in the afternoon, in many places; in Williams-town it was TWELVE, and in Cabbott, EIGHTEEN INCHES DEEP! The ground at Montpelier, was generally covered during the whole of yesterday, and the mountains, as far as we can see, are yet completely white.

I can find no person who has ever before seen snow on the earth in June.—This part of the country I assure you presents a most dreary aspect. Great coats and mittens are almost as generally worn as in January, and fire is indescribably sensible.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Calvert—Electors of the Senate.
Gen. Joseph Wilkinson, Lewis Sutton,
Delegates to the Assembly.
Sutton J. Weems, John Gray,
Daniel Kent, Isaac Rawlings.
Electors of President and Vice President of the States.
City of Baltimore.
Edward Johnson.
Baltimore County.
George Warner.
City of Baltimore—Electors of the Senate.
Joseph H. Nicholson.
Baltimore County—Electors of the Senate.
George H. Stanton, George F. Stevenson.
Harford—Electors of the Senate.
John Forwood, Jacob Michael,
Delegates to the Assembly.
John Glenn, Charles S. Sewel,
Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall.
Electors of President and Vice President of the States.
John Stephen.
Anne Arundel—Electors of the Senate.
Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman,
City of Annapolis—Electors of the Senate.
William Kitz, Esq.
Delegates to the Assembly.
Thomas Sellman, Chas. Stewart, (of Dan.),
Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey.
Washington—Electors of the Senate.
Frisby Tighman, John T. Mason,
Delegates to the Assembly.
Jacob Schnebly, Edward G. Williams,
John Bowles, George Hedrick.
Prince George's—Electors of the Senate.
Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross,
Delegates to the Assembly.
Samuel Sprigg, Robert W. Bowie,
Horatio C. M'Derry, Henry Culver.
Frederick—Electors of the Senate.
Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey,
Delegates to the Assembly.
Beane S. Piggan, G. M. Eichelberger,
Col. John Cook, Jesse Shingler.
Cecil—Electors of the Senate.
Edward H. Veavey, Joseph Harlan,
Delegates to the Assembly.
John Roth, Robert H. Archert,
William Ricketts, James L. Porter.
Kent—Electors of the Senate.
Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvell.
Talbot—Electors of the Senate.
Solomon Dickinson, John Bennett.
Queen Ann's—Delegates to the Assembly.
Robert Stevens, Kensey Harrison,
Wm. E. Meconikin, James Roberts.
Electors of President and Vice President of the States.
For Talbot, Caroline, & the Upper District of Dorchester Counties.
John Bennett.
Representative to Congress.
For Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot.
Thomas Culbreth.
Caroline—Electors of the Senate.
Frederick Holbrook, James Keene,
Delegates to the Assembly.
Wm. Hardcastle, Montgomery Denny,
Peter Willis, Elijah Barwick.
Dorchester—Electors of the Senate.
Capt. Solomon Frazier, Wm. W. Eccleston.

FROM THE SOUTH.

MILLEDGEVILLE, June 12.
Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman, to the editors of this paper, dated
Fort Stoddert, (M. T.) May 16.
"I have just heard of the safety of Mr. Lawson, one of the surveyors who was supposed to have been cut off by a party of the hostiles. He passed unmolested, though considers himself fortunate; the Indians were frequently near him, and often discharged their rifles &c. I doubt

not but they will commit some depredation at a period not very far distant, notwithstanding every public exertion is made and will be enforced, to suppress their present opposition to the completion of the survey. The murderers of Johnson and McGasky have not been discovered, but such steps are ordered to be taken as will doubtless ensure their apprehension. Reconnoitring parties will be kept out, with instructions to treat as enemies, every party of Indians found on the ceded territory, after allowing those who are not provided for by the treaty of Fort Jackson, but still remain within the U. S. States' limits, a reasonable time to remove. For the moment this will create commotion, but there is sufficient force to crush any Indian tribe. Should the murderers of Johnson and McGasky have taken refuge in Pensacola, they will be formerly demanded; and refused, I hope the government will take such steps as to have them forthcoming.

The Commissioners have as far as practicable, completed the boundary line between the United States and the Creek Nation. The government will have to treat with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Chickasaws, before any thing more can be done; those tribes object to the limits as defined at Fort Jackson. You have doubtless seen this, seen the treaty as concluded by the deputation of the Chickasaws, subject to the ratification of the nation—there is no doubt of its being sanctioned. Comparing those limits or boundaries with the treaty of Fort Jackson, we lose an immense valuable tract of country. There will be a strong work in Escambia, near the line of demarcation with Spain, which it is hoped will prevent the present intercourse with our read brethren.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 27. IMPORTANT.

Capt. WATKINS, arrived at this port from Port-au-Prince, has handed us the following, which was received there just before his departure.

Port-au-Prince, June 6, 1816.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Francis Sage at Jacquemet, to Mr. Scribner, a merchant of this place.

"I arrived here last evening, and according to promise, hasten to give you the news of the Carthaginian expedition, as received by a vessel from Curacao, that came into port yesterday. The fleet, it appears, proceeded to the Island of Margarita, which they took with but little trouble, where they hung and shot 7 or 800 Royalists—here they took 13 vessels of war and \$200,000 in cash—With this reinforcement they went to Cumana, which, together with 6 or 8 towns on the Main, is in their possession; and the last news states, that they were marching triumphantly towards Caraccas, which no doubt is in their hands before this time. The Royalist Gen. MORILLO has made several attempts to penetrate to Santa Fe, but has been often defeated; he is now cooped up in Carthagena, from which he cannot stir without the greatest hazard. In short, the Patriots seem to get the better of the Royalists in all parts, and it appears to me very probable they will carry their point."

THE SCHOONER ROMP.

From the Richmond Compiler, we have copied into a preceding column an account of the seizure of this vessel, and of the arrest of two of her officers. Before this account came on, an accident put the officers of government in this city in possession of some information touching the schr. which induced Capt. SPENCE to despatch the U. S. schr. Asp, Sailing Master Duxsey, armed & manned with 80 or 90 seamen, marines and soldiers, to take the Romp. As the case is now before a judicial tribunal, justice requires a suspension of public opinion on its merits.

THE PIRATES.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We published a few days since from the Richmond papers an account of a number of Pirates who had been taken into custody, at York, Virginia; the following additional particulars are from the Norfolk Ledger. We have thought fit to omit the list of agents' names as published in the article alluded to, as we are acquainted with some of the respectable characters mentioned, and deem it unfair to give their names to the public, until we shall gain more authentic information on the subject.

In addition we have to state, that a Mr. Benson, late of the above named schooner, states that she sailed from Baltimore on a cruise, on the 11th of April last, is 160 tons, mounted 6 eighteen pounders manned with 59 men; that the crew were chiefly Americans, and were ignorant of the owners, when they engaged; was under the colors of Buenos Ayres, she was commanded by Squire Fisk late a sailing master in the Navy of the United States. While on a cruise they captured several vessels among them was a brig supposed to be worth 100,000 dollars, which was ordered for Buenos Ayres.

From the tyranny of the Captain, and disgusted with the proceedings on board (which we understand were those of pirates,) the crew rose upon the Captain and officers, put him & four of the superior officers, in irons, and afterward put them on board the English Cutter Shark from Liverpool, bound to Martinique. They afterwards brought the vessel into East River, as above stated. Some speculators, taken from a vessel they boarded,

was divided among the crew of the privateer.

A friend of ours copied the following, from what Mr. Benson told that friend, were the original instructions to Fisk.

Of the person whose name is signed, we have not knowledge, but several of those, who are called agents, are among the most respectable characters in the United States, and would be incapable of countenancing any thing dishonorable; this letter may not be genuine, and Mr. Taylor's name may have been used for some sinister purpose; when we say, we have no knowledge of Mr. Taylor, we would not be understood as saying, that he would countenance any thing dishonorable.

Copy of Instructions to S. Fisk, commander of the Privateer schooner Santa-Fecino.

SIR—You will proceed with the schr. Santa-Fecino on a cruise off Cadiz, making it your business to avoid speaking all men of war. In case of falling in with a large quantity of money, you will return immediately off this coast, and send up to the agent for a person to receive it, and return immediately on a cruise. If you fall in with any fast sailing vessel that may become a prize, you will keep her with you, in order to put valuable cargoes on board of her that you may find in dull sailing vessels, giving the prisoners the dull sailing vessels and dispatching the faster to the River de la Plata, or to Port-au-Prince, to the agent there, in case of the cargo answering better than the River de la Plata, altering all marks of bales or cargo, being sure to keep all specie, jewellery, or any thing very valuable on board the privateer. In case the Portuguese should march against Buenos Ayres to act hostile, you are at liberty to do the same, and send your prizes into Buenos Ayres in case of no blockade, but if blockaded, Black River, on the coast of Patagonia, and from thence send a despatch over land to Buenos Ayres, to the agent there. Should the Island of St. Margareta be open, you may send in some prizes there, being careful to seal up all papers found on board prizes, taking declarations of captains, making them declare the owners of enemies property, attested by 2 or 3 persons of his own crew, sealing this up and sending it by the prize master to the agent wherever it may be. You will be careful not to meddle or make with any neutral flag of any nation whatever, but keep up the supplies of provisions and recruits, particularly rejecting all Spanish and Portuguese recruits that may offer. When returning to the coast of N. America, give the Chesapeake or Delaware the preference, as they are the ports most safe. Embrace every opportunity of reporting the Santa-Fecino, & your proceedings to the agent at Baltimore. In case of going to the River de la Plata, touch at the Island of St. Sebastian, on the coast of Brazil, for information respecting the River, provided you have not obtained satisfactory information from some ship at sea on that subject. When directing your prizes to the River, you will caution your prize master not to speak any full rigged brig or ship on the coast of Brazil; when entering the River de la Plata, keep the south shore on board, and go into Ensenada de Bargari.

THOS. TAYLOR,

The persons put on board were Capt. Fisk, Thomas A. Bass, 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Moore, 2d Lieut. John Bodily, Prize Master, Nathaniel E. Hunter, do.

A few days since a schooner left this port, of a very suspicious character; indeed we have no doubt, from circumstances which have been stated to us, that she is bound upon a cruise. She cleared for St. Thomas; a list of her cargo induces a suspicion, that she was bound not to a market.

On Saturday last, one of the passengers in the Stage on the Philadelphia road, near Havre-de-Grace, by a sudden jolt, was thrown out and killed. It appeared on examining his papers and effects, that his name was WADE, that he had some connexions with the pirates of whose arrest we yesterday gave an account, copied from a Richmond paper; and we understand, some curious discoveries were made in relation to the persons who were concerned in the Romp. He had with him a great variety of flags, apparently intended to be used as signals at sea.

Fed. Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 24.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. States' Navy, to his friend in the town of Providence, dated

N. Orleans May 5, 1816.

"The captured schr. Comet, commanded by Capt. Mitchell, recently arrived here is about 53 tons burthen, and is one of the swiftest sailing vessels to her size I ever saw. She had on board when taken, one long 12 pr. on a pivot, 1816 years old, and 5 other guns, from 3 to 6 prs. all brass. The prize is from 50 to 60,000 dollars. One small basket is said to contain 10,000 dollars in jewellery. The cabin contained a quantity of beautiful china ware, and the wardrobe of the capt. is very elegant. He and his crew are closely confined in prison, and will soon, on a charge brought against them, be tried for piracy. From the best information, Mitchell's papers appear to be forged."

CHARLESTON, June 20.

FROM ENGLAND VIA MADEIRA. We learn verbally, by the British ship Hope Capt. Cuthbertson, arrived yesterday from Madeira, in 36 days passage,

that just before leaving that Island, a ship had arrived in 14 days from London, bringing a report that the Prince Regent of Great Britain had died suddenly, immediately before she sailed. This intelligence was verbal, as the captain had not time to obtain any printed advices. The report was doubled at Madeira. The same vessel also brought the report of the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales to the Prince of Cobourg. The event most probably took place before the death of the Regent.

It will be observed that this intelligence, however doubtful it may be, is several days later than our printed dates from that country.

The late accounts from the Mediterranean seem to indicate that the Peace exacted from the fears of the Dey of Algiers, is likely to prove a Truce merely. The Dey must be infuriated indeed, if he further provoke the vengeance, that we "have neither ships nor money." Although we may have no money to spare for tribute, nor even for the ransom of slaves, he will find we have ships enough to chastise insolence and punish piracy. It appears indeed, that, alarmed for his safety, the Dey quailed when our brave Shaw was ready to light the Mediterranean with the flames of his capital; still it is represented, that he is very willing to break his royal piratical word whenever it is convenient to him. If the official papers on this subject, which are forwarded to the President, should be published, we shall have a more distinct idea of the state of our relations with the Algerine power. Hostilities with it are not, however, seriously to be deprecated. When the Washington arrives in the Mediterranean, we shall have a force competent to cope with the united hostility of all Barbary.

Nat. Intel.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1816.

HARVEST AT HAND.

The farmers of this county are on the eve of commencing their WHEAT HARVEST, which may be considered (compared to those of several years) a saving crop, though in some instances not so heavy, in most the grain promises fine, with flattering prospects for a good price, we anticipate an early return of a pleasant countenance and social conviviality among a class of our fellow citizens, who can but justly be entitled to the merit due their undeviating exertions in the main chance—that they may receive the reward of their labor" ought to be the wish of ALL, as by them all other branches of business are set in motion.

SWISS EMIGRANTS.

One of our late London papers states, that four hundred emigrants left Switzerland, on the 9th of April, and proceeded down the Rhine to Holland, where they intended to embark for America. They bring with them, it is said considerable property—sufficient to establish themselves comfortably in this country.

N. Y. Com. Adv. of June 25.

The Legislature of Delaware has presented Captain Macdonough an elegant tea service of plate, with suitable devices and inscriptions, to gether with an elegant sword, as a mark of their high admiration of his gallantry in the battle of Lake Champlain.

N. Y. Gazette June 26.

On Monday evening a man for a Wager, at Vauxhall Gardens, eat three dozen glasses of Ice CREAM and drank three half-gills of Brandy, in ten Minutes.—Dom. Press.

Departed this life about 10 o'clock, on Sunday the 23d of June, at New Market, in Dorchester county, Mr. HENRY HASRINS. I pleased God to afflict the deceased with a long and painful disposition, which he bore with patience and resignation, leaving behind a disconsolate wife and three children to lament his loss. His heart and house were always open to those that were in want. In him the Widow and Orphan found a kind protector, and the weary stranger a ready friend.

On Saturday evening last, at an advanced age, Mr. Squire Webb, of this town.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Republican Voters of Queen Ann's county are requested to meet at Church Hill, on TUESDAY, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating two persons as Electors of the Senate, and also of appointing three persons as a committee to meet a like number from Kent county to select a candidate as Elector of President and Vice President.

A NUMBER OF VOTERS.

Church Hill, July 2, 1816.

BANK OF CAROLINE.

JUNE 25, 1816.

The stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that an election for nine directors will be held at the Court House in Denton on the first Monday in August next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and close at 3 P. M.

By order,
THO. CULBRETH, Cash'r.

P. S. By the act of incorporation not more than seven of the present board are eligible.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having entered into partnership in trade under the firm of

EDMONDSON & ATKINSON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have received a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Which they will sell on pleasing terms for cash, at the store lately occupied by Hands & Edmondson.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON,
ISAAC ATKINSON.

July 3

Land for Sale.

Three valuable FARMS will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on the following days, viz. No. 1 & 2 on the 29th day of the present month; and No. 3 on the 31st day of the same month.

No. 1 is situated in Kings creek Hundred, Talbot county, formerly the property of Samuel Bowman, deceased, at present occupied by Abner Kirby. This farm contains about three hundred and forty-eight acres of Land, more or less.

No. 2 contains about three hundred and twenty six acres, more or less, and joins No. 1, at present in the tenure of Joseph Sience. It is intended to lay off three farms, so that each shall have a proper proportion of timber, as No. 1 is at present more plentifully supplied with that necessary article than No. 2. The soil of each of the above described farms is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco and clover, &c. and is thought to be very congenial to the use of Plaster of Paris.

No. 3 contains about one hundred and seventy acres, more or less, situated in a fork of the mill pond of John Bennett's mill. This is what is commonly called excellent corn land, the soil being a rich light loam well adapted to the growth of clover, with assistance of Plaster of Paris; any further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to purchase will not doubt view the property.

There will also be offered at public sale on the 2d day of the 8th month, several Lots of from 5 to 7 acres, near the town of Easton, on the road to Dover Bridge.—Also a small Lot near Easton Point.

Platts of the above described property will be made out as soon as possible, which may be seen at the subscribers office, previous to the sales.

ROBERT MOORE, Ex'or
of Wm. Meloy, dec'd.

7th mo. 2d 5
N. B. On the 30th inst. will be offered at public sale on the court house green a pair of timber wheels with a screw.

R. M.

For Sale, Castle Haven, A very handsome Country Residence.

This place lies in Dorchester county, on the River Great Choptank, about 15 miles from its mouth and 8 from Cambridge. It contains nearly 500 acres of LAND. The dwelling house is built of bricks, two stories high, with three rooms on the first floor and four chambers. It stands upon a high point of Land, between the River and a Creek. The garden descends gently from the house to the water, with an orchard on one side, containing a considerable variety of fruit. There is a well of good water, and the situation is very healthy. There are large barn, stable, carriage house and all other necessary buildings.

Nearly a mile from the dwelling house, there is a new commodious house for an Overseer, with a young orchard of apple trees, just beginning to bear. No place can be better situated for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

This place should not be sold at private sale, it will be offered on the premises, in the last week of July inst. For terms apply to

JAMES KEMP.

Baltimore, July 2 3

Valuable Land for Sale.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Miss Catherine Jackett, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the first day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a tract of LAND, containing about 178 acres, situated about two and a half miles from Church Hill. This Land is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and is equal to any in the neighborhood with proper attention; there is on the premises a good dwelling house and kitchen, a large barn, stable and other out houses, a large orchard of excellent apple trees, and also several excellent beds of shell marble. Any person wishing to view the premises will call on Mr. Joseph Smyth, who lives on the same, or on the subscriber near Church Hill.

The terms of payment will be one half of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the other half payable in one year with interest on bond with good security.

JAMES BUTCHER, Ex'or.

July 2 5

Mineral Water Fountains.

WM. W. MOORE,

At his Shop has now in full operation his fountains of

MINERAL WATER.

Easton, 7th mo 2d

NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined Inn-keeping in the town of Easton, invites those indebted to him to come forward and close their accounts without delay; those having claims against him will bring them in for settlement to him, or Mr. John Applegarth, who is duly authorised to collect and pay away.

RICHARD BARROW.

July 2

NOTICE.

The subscribers, residents of Miles River Neck, is desirous of renting a tolerable large FARM, with comfortable improvements; for such a farm we will give a liberal rent.—As we are but little known to the public, we refer those who have such property to rent, for our characters and ability to comply with our engagements, to our neighbors, by whom we have lived upwards of 20 years, viz:—Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Tighman, General Benson, and all the inhabitants of Miles River Neck. A line addressed to either of us will be immediately attended to.

DEBORAH BLAKE,
JOHN W. BLAKE.

Miles River Neck, July 2 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Moreign, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

ELLENDER MOREIGN, Adm'or
of Henry Moreign, dec'd.

July 2 29

NOTICE.

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 21st, 1816.
Explanatory supplemental rule.
In all the cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz:

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must expressly state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim in question, has been given, within the knowledge of such officer.—The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or if received, must state the cause of its non production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date, as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,

Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 26, (July 2)
The Printers in the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

Those soldiers belonging to the late army of the United States, entitled to pensions, are informed, that it is only necessary to forward their discharges and certificates of disability to the War Department, stating in what particular State, Territory or District they reside, and wish to receive their allowances, when certificates of pension will be issued by the Secretary of War, and forwarded to them, free of charge whatever; and also, that the services of an agent are not at all required in procuring for them their pensions, awarded by the Government to their gallantry and their wounds.

War Department, June 18.
The Editors publishing the Laws of the United States are required to give this advertisement four weeks insertion, and send their accounts for payment to the Department of War.

July 2 3

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remainng in the Post Office, Easton, Md. July 1st, 1816.

A.
Isaac Atkinson, 2
Esther Atkinson.
B.
Susan Bright,
John Benson,
Henry B. Brownell,
Margaret Blades,
Wm. Brownell, 2
Maria Bantam,
Henry Banning, 2
Priscilla Bailey,
Sam. Briley,
Wm. Benny.
C.
Thomas Cross,
Jabez Caldwell,
Henry Catoe,
Wm. Cooper,
James Cheezum,
racy conages,
Bishop Canterbury,
Susan Collison,
Henry Carson,
Henry Carup,
The Clerk of Talbot
county, 2
D.
James Denny,
Spry Denny.
E.
Anna M. Earle,
Samuel Eason.
F.
Henry Field,
Rev. John Forman, 2
Hannah Frazier,
Henrietta M. Frazier,
G.
Miss Mary Greenfield,
Miss Mary Ann Gale,
Miss Sally Gardner,
John Giffin.
H.
Win. Haynes,
John Harcastle,
Alexander Hemsley,
Robert Hall,
Anna Hinson,
Julia Ann Harris,
Capt. Chas. Hammond,
Sharp Harwood, 2
John Higgins,
Jeremiah Hopkin,
Miss Ann Horney,
Henry Hiskins,
Thomas Hopkins,
Whiteley & Holmes,
E. N. Hambleton.

K.
Mary Kirby,
Robert Kemp,
Wm. Kersey.
L.
Wm. Love,
Miss Ann Loveday,
M.
Foster Maynard,
Mary Mullikin,
Richd. Martindale, 3
Miss Ann Marriott,
Amos Matthews.
N.
Enoch Newell, 2
Thomas C. Nicols,
David T. Noxon,
O.
Thomas Olden.

P.
Mary Parrott,
Sarah Pritchard,
Thomas Parrott,
Joseph Parrott,
Archelus Price,
R.
James Ridgway,
Stephen L. Ryan,
Parrott Rathel,
Ignatius Rhodes,
Edward Roberts,
Mary Roberts,
Margaret Rago,
Miss Han. W. Rogge.
S.
Elizabeth Spencer,
Lydia Stuart,
L. T. Spedden,
Samuel Short,
John Singleton,
Samuel Stevens,
Richard Skinner.

T.
Wm. Tomlinson,
Margaret Thomas,
Miss Ann Tighman,
Anth & Hen. Toomy,
Samuel Turbutt,
James Thomas,
Jere Valiant,
John Vickers, 2
W.
John Willis,
Mary Ann Wilmer,
Jacob Williams,
Thomas Wrightson,
James Wilson, jun.
John Walsh,
Mable Watter,
Wm. Wilson,
Samuel Watts, 3
Y.
Margaret Ann Young,
Rebecca Yarnell,
Susan Yarnell, 2

Wm. Tomlinson,
Margaret Thomas,
Miss Ann Tighman,
Anth & Hen. Toomy,
Samuel Turbutt,
James Thomas,
Jere Valiant,
John Vickers, 2
W.
John Willis,
Mary Ann Wilmer,
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James Thomas,
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John Willis,
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James Wilson, jun.
John Walsh,
Mable Watter,
Wm. Wilson,
Samuel Watts, 3
Y.
Margaret Ann Young,
Rebecca Yarnell,
Susan Yarnell, 2

July 2 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Hall's Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on the 24th of last month, a negro girl named ANN, about 16 years of age, light color and well made, limps a little in her right foot in damp weather, she has lost one other lower front tooth; and had on country clothing. She is supposed to have made for Talbot county, where she was raised. Twenty dollars will be paid if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured so that the subscriber gets her, and the above reward if taken out of the State, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL HEATHERS.

July 2 3

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Allegany county, on the 4th inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who says his name is WEEDON, and that he belongs to John Redkey, near Woodstock, Shannandoah county, Virginia; this fellow is a bright mulatto, about 25 years of age, 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches tall, has a scar on his right cheek, appears to be occasioned by the tooth-ache.—Had on when committed a pair of home made pantaloons and shirt, brown cloth coat, a lincey vest, wool hat nearly new, and a pair of old shoes, and had with him a variety of other clothing. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges, as the law directs.

W. R. DAWSON, Sh'r.

Cumberland, June 10, (July 2)

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The Principal of Washington College being about to leave the institution, the undersigned have been directed, by the Visitors and Governors of the College, to give notice that applications will be received from any person competent to succeed him.

To a gentleman whose testimonials shall be satisfactory, the situation may be made desirable and lucrative. It will be expected that any applicant will engage to teach the Latin and Greek languages and the higher branches of the mathematics.

Applicants in the College, sufficient to accommodate a large number of boarders, can be furnished to a teacher with a family. Application by letter, directed to the subscribers or either of them, residing in Chester Town, will be promptly attended to & the most minute information cheerfully given.

WM. BARROLL, } Committee.
RICH'D RINGGOLD, }
E. F. CHAMBERS, }

Chester Town, June 25 4

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES.

Has commenced running from Easton to Wilmington in one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Haddaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Line shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places, so that the country can afford by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT KEDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAM'L CHAPMAN,
JAS. MURDOCH.

Apr 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. Also the baggage at the risk of the owners.

For Sale, or to Rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground, containing 12 1/4 acres, situate at Adams's Landing, in Caroline county, on Choptank River, and about one mile from Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Lucas; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, with convenient out houses, a storehouse, granary, and wharf, where vessels drawing 9 feet water, may come with safety, a large still house, erected for the purpose of distilling Whiskey, with a convenient pond of excellent water, well calculated to answer other purposes; belonging to the premises, is an excellent fishery, and this place is handsomely situated to carry on vessel building; further descriptions is considered unnecessary as it is expected persons wishing to purchase will view the situation—if the above description will not induce the person, it is left to rent for the ensuing year. For terms apply to Col Wm Potter, Caroline county, Mr. Jacob Reese, Denton, or to the subscriber

EDWARD CLARK.

June 25 6

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hillsborough—This Farm is well timbered, and is in tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and handsome; about two thirds of the Land is silt and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces well corn or rye, besides there is a branch through which runs a never failing stream of water which might be made a good mill seat; persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one there.—Should it best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

May 21

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of her FARM, lying in the upper part of Queen Ann's county, adjoining the Lands of the late Major Thomas Harris, and near Emory's Cross Roads.

The Farm contains about 250 acres, of which a large proportion is well timbered; it has on it an orchard of young apple trees of choice fruit.

Persons disposed to purchase may view the premises by calling on the tenant.

The terms, which may be made to accommodate the purchaser, can be known on application in person or by letter to Maj. Wm. Graves, Buck Neck, Kent county, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Esq. of this place, or to the subscriber.

MARY WILMER.

Chester Town, June 18 6

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against taking an assignment on a note of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas Parsons, for the sum of \$200, or upwards, in March 1815, as I am determined not to pay any part of said note, unless compelled by law.

THOMAS C. PARROTT.

Easton, June 18 6

Notice is hereby given.

That agreeably to acts passed during the last session of Congress—

1. The duties on license to retailers will, from the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to those payable according to the act of August 2, 1813. These licenses will be granted for a year, except in case of an application for a license to retail between the 30th day of June and the 1st of January next, which will be granted for a period that will expire on the 31st of December next, on paying a sum which will bear the same proportion to the duty for a year, according to the existing rates, as the time for which the license may be granted, shall bear to a year.

2. That the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, will cease after the 30th of June, 1816, to which period returns must be made of the spirits that may be distilled on or before that day.

3. That after the 30th day of June, 1816, new rates of duties on license, for stills and boilers, will take effect, which rates are as follows in cents, for each gallon of their capacity.

	Domestic materials.		Roots.		Foreign materials.	
	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.
1 week.	4 1/2	9	2 1/2	4 1/2		
2 weeks.	9	18	4 1/2	9		
1 month.	18	36	9	18	24	46
2 months.	36	72	18	36	46	92
3 months.	54	108	27	54	68	136
4 months.	72	144	36	72	90	180
5 months.	90	180	45	90		
6 months.	108	216	54	108	185	270
8 months.					130	360
1 year.	216	432	108	216	270	540

The provisions applicable to the duties on licenses to distillers, are in general, the same with those laid by the act of July 24, 1813. The most important of the new provisions are—that duty is invariably to be paid in money, when that payable upon the still or stills, or boilers, licensed at one time, does not exceed twenty dollars; that a deduction of eight per centum is, in all cases to be made for prompt payment; that in cases where the duties are bonded, they are to be given with two sureties at the least (instead of one as heretofore) and are to be paid at the end of 12 months, from the expiration of the license; that all stills are to be licensed, that are used, or kept in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against any person who shall keep in or about his distillery, any beer, or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, without having a license; that a collector is authorized to enter a distillery at any time, whether between the rising and setting of the sun, or at any other time.

In cases in which a license for distilling, shall have been granted, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the 30th day of June, 1816, it is required, under a penalty for neglect, that the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred, shall, on or before the said day, apply to the collector, and pay, or secure the payment of, the additional duty, according to the new rates, for the unexpired period of the license from the 30th of June.

New forms for bonds, will be prepared by the collectors and furnished to distillers on application.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
Collector of the Revenue 2d
Maryland District.

Centerville, June 18 3

In Chancery, June 4th, 1816.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by SAMUEL WILLIAMS, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Brannock, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 4th day of August next.

The report state that 50 acres of land sold at the rate of \$15 per acre.

True copy. Test, THOS. H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

June 25 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mitchell Russum, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SYDENHAM RUSSUM, } Ex'ors
JOSEPH NICOLS, }
GEORGE D. ATKINSON, }

June 18 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Ann Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JOHN C. HICKS, Ex'or
of Mary Ann Hicks

June 18 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JOHN C. HICKS, Adm'or
of Joseph Hicks.

June 18 3q

FOR RENT,

For the remainder of the year, the dwelling part of the brick house, nearly opposite the Bank, lately occupied by the subscriber. For terms apply at the Star-Office, or to

SOLOMON LOWE.

June 11

Office of Claims,

For property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1817; and if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

First Class of Cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound there received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.
2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.
3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description, 1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer or surviving officer commanding, the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, with certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must if practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received the claimant must make an oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

Second Class of Cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen or volunteer, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

Third Class of Cases.

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by the enemy, of any horse, mule or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the loss of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof." This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse a mule an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases the claimant must produce the certificate officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer or surviving officer under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Further more, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time and place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth Class of Cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms, or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof." This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of their owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

"When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount

which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

Sixth and last Class of Cases.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied by a military depot, under the authority of an officer or agent of the U. States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of the destruction."

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant of all sums which he may have received on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department, of the government of the U. States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same; or in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any City, Town, or Borough, within the same, or a Justice of the Peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the Clerk or Prothonotary of any Court within the same. But the seal of any city, town, or borough, or the attestation of any judge of the U. States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington, in the building occupied by Congress during its last session, for the reception of the foregoing claims.

The printers of the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 6, (11) 8

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHER, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N. B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.

Easton, March 26

HOPKINS & DUFF'S
RAZOR STROPS,

Of superior quality,

For sale at the Star office;

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS,

Easton Point, Feb. 20

CAUTION.

LEVIN B. SIMMONS having quit my employ, he is no longer authorised to receive any money or transact any business whatever for me from this date.

WM. H. BATES.

The Easton Star will give the above 4 insertions and forward the account to

W. H. B.

May 30, (June 11) 4

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen's Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore.

Aug. 29

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this information will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Feb. 6

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd. either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

W



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are **TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS** per annum, payable half yearly, in advance:—No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Republican Voters of Queen Ann's county are requested to meet at Church Hill, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating two persons as Electors of the Senate, and also of appointing three persons as a committee to meet a like number from Kent county to select a candidate as Elector of President and Vice President.

A NUMBER OF VOTERS.

Church Hill, July 2, 1816

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, in Cambridge, on THURSDAY, 11th July next, the following real and personal property, viz: The dwelling house and lot where the late Mrs. Caroline Goldsborough lived, at the time of her death.

A Lot on the East side of the street leading to the Cross Roads near Cambridge, containing by estimation, two acres of LAND, more or less.

Two Lots of LAND, near the Cross Roads aforesaid, containing twenty three acres, more or less.

A Lot of WOOD LAND, about 2 miles from Cambridge, containing about 53 acres, more or less.

There will probably be sold, at same time, several negro slaves and sundry valuable articles of household furniture, viz: Feather Beds & Furniture, Looking Glasses, Side Board, Clock, Desks, Book Case, a Carriage, Carriage Horse and two Cows. The aforesaid property having been conveyed by the late Mrs. Caroline Goldsborough in her life time, to Mrs. Mary Goldsborough, in order to secure to her the payment of a certain sum of money, in a short time, after the death of the said Caroline, it is proposed to mention, that the sale aforesaid will be made by and with the consent of the said Mary Goldsborough, and under, and in virtue of the authority and direction contained in the last will and testament of the said Caroline Goldsborough.

Terms of sale will be as follows, viz: One half of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, or within three days thereafter, and a bond or note with approved securities will be required for the balance, payable with interest in sixty days. Each purchaser of a negro or negroes must, previously to the delivery of the negro or negroes or ratification of the sale, give a bond, with two approved securities, that the negro or negroes struck off to him, shall not be sold or sent by himself or any one else, out of the State of Maryland at any time within six years from the day of sale, without the express consent in writing of the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'or
of Caroline Goldsborough, dec'd
June 25 3

NOTICE.

By virtue of a vendition exponas to me directed, will be offered at public sale, on the 17th July next, on the premises a part of a tract of land called "Partnership," part of a tract of land called "Brotherly Kindness," part of a tract of land called "Stanton's Lot," being the property of Thomas Stanton, Sarah Gold, James Brinsfield and Wife, and Betsy Stanton, heirs at law of Charles Stanton, deceased; taken to satisfy a claim of John H. Stanton, assignee of William Gold, and sold for cash only. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS THOMPSON, Sh'ff
of Dorchester county
June 25 4

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order issued from the Honorable the Judges of Dorchester county court, at March term, eighteen hundred and sixteen, to us directed, we shall offer at public sale, the Lands of the late Gen JOHN ECCLESTON,

On Saturday, the 27th day of July next, in the village of New Market, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the morning, on the terms following, that is to say:—

1st. One third of the purchase money payable in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

2d. One other third of the purchase money payable in two years, with interest from the day of sale.

3d. The other remaining third of the purchase money payable in three years, with interest from the day of sale.

4th. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved securities to the several representatives for their proportionable parts of the said purchase money.

THOMAS ENNALLS,
WM. W. ECCLESTON,
WILLIAM BRADLEY,
DANIEL SULIVANE,
HENRY HASKINS.

June 25 5

BANK OF CAROLINE.

June 25, 1816.

The stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that an election for nine directors will be held at the Court House in Denton on the first Monday in August next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and close at 3 P. M.

By order,
THO. CULBRETH, Cash'r.
July 2 5
P. S. By the act of incorporation not more than seven of the present board are eligible.
T. C.

Land for Sale.

These valuable FARMS will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on the following days, viz. No. 1 & 2 on the 29th day of the present month; and No. 3 on the 31st day of the same month.

No. 1 is situated in Kings creek Hundred, Talbot county, formerly the property of Samuel Bowman, deceased, at present occupied by Abner Kirby. This farm contains about three hundred and forty-eight acres of Land, more or less.

No. 2 contains about three hundred and twenty six acres, more or less, and joins No. 1, at present in the tenure of Joseph Spence. It is intended to lay off three farms, so that each shall have a proper proportion of timber, as No. 1 is at present more plentifully supplied with that necessary article than No. 2. The soil of each of the above described farms is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco and clover, &c. and is thought to be very congenial to the use of Plaster of Paris.

No. 3 contains about one hundred and seventy acres, more or less, situated in a fork of the mill pond of John Bennett's mill. This is what is commonly called excellent corn land, the soil being a rich light loam well adapted to the growth of clover, with assistance of Plaster of Paris; any further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to purchase will no doubt view the property.

There will also be offered at public sale on the 2d day of the 8th month, several Lots of from 5 to 7 acres, near the town of Easton, on the road to Dover Bridge. Also a small Lot near Easton Point.

Plats of the above described property will be made out as soon as possible, which may be seen at the subscribers office, previous to the sales.

The terms will be made known on the days of sale.

ROBERT MOORE, Ex'or
of Wm. Meloy, dec'd.

7th mo. 2d 5
N. B. On the 30th inst. will be offered at public sale on the court house green a pair of timber wheels with a screw. R. M.

For Sale, Castle Haven,

A very handsome Country Residence.

This place lies in Dorchester county, on the River Great Choptank, about 15 miles from its mouth and 8 from Cambridge. It contains nearly 500 acres of LAND. The dwelling house is built of bricks, two stories high with three rooms on the first floor and four chambers. It stands upon a high point of Land, between the River and a Creek. The garden extends gently from the house to the water, with an orchard on one side, containing a considerable variety of fruit. There is a well of good water, and the situation is very healthy. There are a large barn, stable, carriage house and all other necessary buildings.

Nearly a mile from the dwelling house, there is a new commodious house for an Overseer; with a young orchard of apple trees, just beginning to bear. No place can be better situated for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

If this place should not be sold at private sale, it will be offered on the premises, in the last week of July inst. For terms apply to

JAMES KEMP.
Baltimore, July 2 3

Valuable Land for Sale.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Miss Catharine Lickett, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the first day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a tract of LAND, containing about 178 acres, situated about two and a half miles from Church Hill. This Land is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and is equal to any in the neighborhood with proper attention; there is on the premises a good dwelling house and kitchen, a large barn, stable and other out-houses, a large orchard of excellent apple trees, and also several excellent beds of shell marle. Any person wishing to view the premises will call on Mr. Joseph Smyth, who lives on the same, or on the subscriber near Church Hill.

The terms of payment will be one half of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the other half payable in one year with interest on bond with good security.

JAMES BUTCHER, Ex'or.
July 2 5

Notice is hereby given,

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet at Easton, on Tuesday, 25th inst. to revise accounts, and on the 16th July next, to appoint a Collector of the County Tax.

By order of the Levy Court,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
June 18, (25) 4

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and are now opening

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cas. Cambric muslins, calicoes, French and India silks. Silk shawls, (of various descriptions) Comp's bandanna handkerchiefs, Colored & black Can. Twill'd and plain cotton shawls, Fancy mull and leno Seersucker and caradria muslins, Silk & cotton hosiery, Marselles vesting, white Steam loom and other colored, &c.

They have also received a supply of

FRESH TEAS,

And expect in a few days to receive

CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S-WARE, &c.

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and invite their friends and the public to call and view their assortment.

CLAYLAND & NABB.
Easton, June 4

Mineral Water Fountains.

WM. W. MOORE,

At his Shop has now in full operation his fountains of

MINERAL WATER.

Easton, 7th mo 2d

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Ginghams	Silk Lusters
Plaids	Chinese Crape
Stripes	Waterloo Shawls
Bengal ditto	Imitation do.
Calicoes, common and	Chintz do.
Wendress	Dark and light do. 7 1/2, 8 1/2 and 6 1/2
Waterloo ditto	Madras Handkerchiefs
Cambrics 4 1/2 & 6 1/2	Pocket do.
Do. Shirtings	Men's white cotton hose
Super Long Cloth	Women's do. do.
Fancy Muslins	Coloured do.
Shirring Shawls	Silk Florina
Tambo Book Muslin	White Marselles vesting
Plain do.	Coloured do.
Leno do.	Royal rib'd do.
Dimities	Cotton Casimeres
Jeans	Linen Checks
Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to 26	Cotton do.
Fine Broad Cloths	Brown Holland
Do. Casimeres	Black Cambrics
	Coloured do.

TOGETHER WITH

COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash.

JAMES THOMAS.
Easton, Apr 23

New Goods,

FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are now opening a superb assortment of

Staple & Fancy Articles,

Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in up on such terms, as enables them to sell at very reduced prices. They beg leave to invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Notes on the Chartered Banks of Delaware and Maryland, will be received at par, in exchange for Goods. May 21

Canton China, Liverpool and Glass-Ware,

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS,

A VERY EXTENSIVE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Selling to store-keepers at the most reduced prices by

CARTER & TYNDAL,

No. 111, North Front St. Philadelphia.
June 18 8q

THOS. P. BENNETT,

IS NOW OPENING, AND OFFERS

FOR SALE,

A NEAT LITTLE

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON.

Easton, June 25

NOTICE.

The subscribers having entered into partnership in trade under the firm of

EDMONDSON & ATKINSON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have received a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Which they will sell on pleasing terms for cash, at the store lately occupied by Hands & Edmondson.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON,
ISAAC ATKINSON.

July 2 3

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The subscriber proposes (if liberal encouragement be afforded him) to open on the first day of next month (July) a Circulating Library of Books in every department of general literature, viz: Religion and Morals, History, Biography, Poetry, Novels, &c. And he designs from time to time to increase the collection already made, should he receive sufficient patronage to enable him to do so. He earnestly solicits the citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties, to patronize an institution fraught with benefits incalculable.

THOMAS H. DAWSON.

N. B. T. H. D. continues to keep an assortment of Drugs & Medicines, which he warrants fresh and genuine, and will sell on accommodat. ing terms. Also—Books and Stationery.

In Chancery, June 4th, 1816.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by SAMUEL WILLIAMS, trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of William Brammoch, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 4th day of August next.

The report state that 50 acres of land sold at the rate of \$15 per acre.

True copy. Test,

THOS. H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

June 25 3

Wanted at this Office,

A LAD from 12 to 14 years of age, that can well recommend, as apprentice to the Printing Business—none others need apply.

June 11.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That when any officer or private soldier of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles and volunteers, or any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, enlisted for either of the terms of one year or eighteen months, or any commissioned officer of the regular army, shall have died while in the service of the United States during the late war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or who shall have died at any time thereafter in consequence of wounds received whilst in the service, and shall have left a widow, or if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, such child or children shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years; and in case of death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said decedent. Provided always, that the secretary of war shall adopt such forms of evidence in applications under this act as the President of the United States may prescribe. Provided also, That the officers and private soldiers of the militia as aforesaid, who have been disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the discharge of their duty, during the late war, shall be placed on the list of pensioners in the same manner as the officers & soldiers of the regular army under such forms of evidence as the President of the United States may prescribe. Provided also, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to any person embraced in the provision of an act, entitled "an act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain, and for militia disabled in the service of the United States," passed the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when any non-commissioned officer, musician or private soldier of the regular army of the United States shall have been killed in battle, or have died of wounds or diseases, while in the service of the United States, during the late war, and have left a child or children under sixteen years of age, it shall be lawful for the guardian of such child or children, within one year from the passing of this act, to relinquish the bounty land, to which such non-commissioned officer, musician or private soldier, had he survived the war, would have been entitled; and, in lieu thereof to receive half the monthly pay to which such deceased person was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years, to be computed from and after the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the payment whereof to be made when and where other military pensions are or shall be paid; and where a warrant for the military bounty land aforesaid shall have been issued to or for the use of the child or children of any such deceased non-commissioned officer, musician or private soldier, such child or children, or either of them, being under sixteen years of age, it shall be lawful for the guardian of such minor or minors to surrender and deliver such warrant into the office for the Department of War, within one year from the passing of this act; of which surrender and delivery, the secretary of that Department shall give notice to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall thereupon give the requisite orders for the payment of the half pay hereby provided for.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all soldiers who have been enlisted to serve for five years, or during the war, and were above the age of forty five, or under the age of eighteen years, who have faithfully served during the late war, and have been regularly discharged, and the representatives of such soldiers as shall have died whilst in the service of the United States, and all soldiers who have been enlisted, and have faithfully served during the late war, until they have been promoted to the rank of commissioned officers, who, if they had served during the late war under their enlistment, and been regularly discharged, would have been entitled to a bounty in land, shall be entitled to one hundred and sixty, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, according to the term of enlistment; the warrant and patent to issue in the same manner as in the case of soldiers enlisted of proper age, and discharged under similar circumstances.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, and other acts giving bounty lands to soldiers of the regular army, the President of the

United States is hereby authorized to cause to be surveyed and laid off in one or more surveys, two millions of acres, not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the appropriations of lands by the act of May the sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, for designating, surveying and granting military bounty lands, according to the provisions of said act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no transfer of land, granted in virtue of this or any other law, giving bounties of land to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, enlisted during the late war, shall be valid, unless the contract or agreement therefor, or letter of attorney, giving power to sell or convey, shall have been executed after the patents shall be issued and delivered to the persons entitled thereto.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 16, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning pre-emption rights given in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the State of Louisiana, and in the Territories of Missouri and Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person, and the legal representatives of any person entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser, from the United States, of a tract of land, at private sale, in the State of Louisiana, and in the Territories of Missouri and Illinois, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "an act giving the right of pre-emption, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the Illinois territory," passed February fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the fifth section of the "act for the final adjustment of land titles in the State of Louisiana and Territory of Missouri," passed April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, who is settled on a fraction of a section or fractional quarter section, containing less than one hundred & sixty acres, shall have the privilege of purchasing one or more adjoining fractional quarter sections, or the adjoining quarter section, including their improvements, or the fraction improved by them, at their option; and the provisions of the said recited acts are hereby made applicable to them, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in cases where two or more persons entitled to the right of pre-emption, shall be settled upon one quarter or fractional quarter section of land, each person shall be authorized to purchase one or more quarter sections, or fractional quarter sections of the section or fractional section of land upon which they are so settled; and the section or fractional section upon which such persons are settled, shall be equally divided between them; in such manner as the Register and Receiver, within whose district the land lies, shall determine and direct, so as to secure, as far as may be practicable, to every such person their improvements respectively, and where the improvement of such person shall be upon two or more quarter sections, such person shall be entitled to purchase the quarter sections upon which his improvement shall be.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

LATEST FROM N. ORLEANS.

Extract of a letter, dated New Orleans, June 2d.

Since my last, per the Orleans, nothing materially interesting has occurred in relation to the crevasse or irruption of the River. The measure of the Governor and City corporation proved inadequate to the object, & it has been permitted to flow uninterrupted; and at one time it threatened a wide spread ruin to the whole city.—But Divine Providence, which seems always ready to extend a protecting hand to us in our relief, and by a very unexpected and extraordinarily early fall of the River, has checked the evil, and promises an early termination to our calamity. The water has already reduced considerably, and it is hoped, in a few days more, the city will be free from it; it will, however, take some time for the surrounding country to be perfectly drained.

With the subsiding of the River we are happily favored with plentiful rains, which tend to wash away the places that have been inundated—a circumstance which we consider favorable to the health of the city, notwithstanding great emigrations are taking place; and it is supposed that few persons who are able to remove, will remain here after the end of the present month.

Phil. Gaz.

NEW BRITISH PROVOCATIONS.

On the 21st ult. the American brig Union, cap. Beard, trading on Lake Erie, passed the British Fort at Malden. While passing, she was fired at from a British vessel lying at anchor; a boat with a British naval officer and four men came along side of the Union, and under pretext that two British deserters were on board, searched the brig and then departed without finding the pretended deserters. The American schooner Champion, captain Edwards, navigating Lake Erie was visited and treated in an equally insolent manner by a British officer, who went on board, demanded to see her crew and required an account of her destination, and where she was from. It appears also from the affidavit of a passenger on board the schooner General Wayne, of Presque Isle, captain Burnham, bound to Detroit, that on the 3d of June, the General Wayne was boarded by a boat with an officer and four men, from his Britannic Majesty's armed schooner Tecumseh, then lying at anchor abreast of Amherstburg; as the boat came along side, the British officer ordered the topsails to be lowered and immediately came on deck enquired for the commanding officer, and pulled out of his pocket a paper and pencil, and enquired the name of the vessel, where she was from, where bound, what cargo she had on board, and to whom it belonged, which questions were all answered by the captain. He then asked if the vessel carried any guns and was answered in the negative and enquired the number of crew, and desired the captain to call them aft, to which the captain answered that his men were all forward at work, and he might look at them. "I moreover seems from a similar deposition, that while the United States brig Hunter, captain Norton, was abreast of Malden, a young British naval officer came on board in a boat accompanied by four men, and walked towards captain Norton who was standing at the helm; having first ascertained that he was the captain, asked him the following questions: what is the name of your vessel, her tonnage? have you any guns on board? are your passengers and men on deck, except those gone ashore in the boat? He then asked the captain to shorten his sail, as he would carry him too far, then walk d. the deck twice looked carefully into the hold of the vessel, to ascertain her loading or other objects, and at the passengers and men on board, and departed; after being in the boat, he looked at the passengers and vessel through his hand while on his return."

These examples of official British outrage and insult, proved as they are by indisputable legal testimony; committed as they have been upon an inland sea, on which the American flag splendidly triumphed in the late war, are of a peculiarly degrading and insupportable nature. They show, as is justly observed by the Editor of the Pittsburg Mercury, "the existence of a state of things upon Lake Erie which requires the immediate adoption of decisive measures."

That vessels bearing the flag of the United States should be stopped and forcibly entered, with the avowed purpose of taking from them persons found on board, and within sight of the spot consecrated by the victory of Perry, is not to be tolerated. Upon these inland seas, there are no belligerents and no neutrals, and therefore no rights for the one party to exercise, nor wrongs for the other to suffer, in consequence of these relations. There are no contraband articles of war in search of which a vessel may be entered, and the principal channel of communication upon the lakes and upon the straits uniting them, forms the boundary between the U. States & Canada. Neither party has any jurisdiction over the vessels of the other while pursuing this route.

Is it possible that search for impressment, on board American vessels, is for a moment to be endured on the very Lakes where the American arms can at any time drive all before them? Is it possible that our government can a day remain idle spectators of these atrocious proceedings? We hope not; at least the following letter will show the sentiments of indignation which a high officer feels on the occasion. On such a subject negotiation is out of the question. Our vessels on the lakes should go armed; and the first British officer that attempts to board them, should be blown to atoms.

Balt. Patriot.

Copy of Gov. Cass's letter to the commanding officer of the British schooner Tecumseh.

"Detroit, June 1, 1816.

SIR,

"I have been officially represented to me, that in several instances, within a few days, vessels bound from ports of the United States upon Lake Erie to this place, been boarded by parties of men from armed vessels of his Britannic Majesty, lying off Amherstburg.

These parties have entered the vessels while passing through the usual channel of communication between Lakes Erie & Huron, in one instance with the avowed object of taking therefrom two men, under p. entence of their being British deserters, & in all instances with objects so far as they could be ascertained from the questions and conduct of the boarding officer, which furnish no justification for a British officer in forcibly entering a vessel of the United States.

"The manner in which this service has been performed, has had no tendency to diminish the effect which the character of such transactions is calculated to produce.

"The conduct of the boarding officer has been arrogant and impetuous.

"In an aggression like this, the government of the United States can alone determine what course the honour and in interest of the nation require should be taken.

"But until their decision shall be made upon the subject, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against a practice for which the laws of nations afford no pretence; which is inconsistent with the relations existing between our respective governments; and, with serious and important consequences.

Very respectfully, sir,
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) LEWIS CASS.
The officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's vessel Tecumseh."

NEW YORK, JULY 2.

By the recent arrivals, we have received London papers and prices current as late as the 14th of May. Of politics, we find nothing interesting. With respect to markets, they were improving a little. In England, not only cotton, but grain, had advanced considerably, as will be seen by our extracts. New Orleans cotton was 2s. at Liverpool on the 18th.

Captain Pierce, of the Eliza Pigot, sailed from Lisbon on the first of June, at which time American corn paid a tolerable profit. Flour was less in price than at this market.

Capt. P. read London papers at Duff's house, as late as the 16th of May, which contained a good deal of news from France relative to the disturbances in that unsettled country, & of the probability of a further change in the French ministry.

Captain P. also states, that two Buenos Ayres privateers (one corvette of 22 guns, commanded by a captain Brown, and manned principally with Englishmen) were cruising off Cadiz. This fact had created much alarm to the merchants and government of Cadiz.

There were no armed vessels in port to protect their commerce; and the frigate Savarina, from Vera Cruz, with four millions of dollars in specie, was daily expected on the coast. "It was understood, that the frigate had not a full crew, and it was apprehended, that she was not in a situation to repel an attack from the privateers."

Captain Gray, of the brig Sterling, who arrived here, yesterday afternoon from Tenerife, informs that the British Frigate Newcastle, and another in company, sailed from Tenerife on the 5th of May for S. Helena, with ambassadors from the allies to that court and several French noblemen on board.

Capt. Gray also informs, that it was reported at that place, that the Spanish government was highly dissatisfied with the refusal on the part of the United States to deliver up West Florida; and that the misunderstanding between the two governments would probably lead to an immediate war.

The prince regent has, in general order, reprimanded in severe terms, sir R. Wilson, and captain Hutchinson, for the part which they took in aiding M. Lavalette in escaping from his prison in France.

WORTHY IMITATION.

Above one hundred thousand dollars are annually expended on public roads, by the legislature of Nova Scotia.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES & COMMERCE.

Nothing can better show the importance of these than the ability acquired by France in the absence of foreign trade to carry on war with all Europe, and to pay double costs when vanquished. The following extracts from the Boston Daily Advertiser are in reference to a recent work on French agriculture, commerce and manufactures, or from it:

"Although the external commerce of France, bears but the proportion of one sixteenth to its internal trade, yet France exports one year with another, says our author, from 310 to 330 millions of francs, that is, from 60 to 65 millions of dollars; one third from which products of the soil, and only one sixth from foreign articles re-exported. What a vast idea this affords of the interior trade and industry of France!"

She supports a population of 30 millions, many of them in great luxury, and exports fifty millions of dollars of her own productions besides.

Supports do we say? She has for 30 years waged war with all the world, and comes out of it as vigorous and wealthy as she entered it. Think only of her being able to pay in cash, as Lord Castlereagh states, 5 pounds sterling a head for one million of her enemies troops on her soil, and this besides supporting them. Yet her public credit stands as high as it did three years since, and almost or quite as high as ours. Her five per cents are at 59 or 60—our 7 per cents at about 90 or 91.

Though France exports 330 millions of francs, yet she imports only 250 millions. The balance of trade, as it is usually called, is in her favor. This will probably long endure. Her productions are in demand in every country where there is any luxury. Her demands on the other hand from other countries are not great, except for colonial produce and cotton.

The French have cultivated more than any other people a taste for their own productions, and disrelish for those of

other nations. With ridicule and argument are all employed and have been for centuries in rendering the production of other nations disagreeable to the French people. The effect has been great. There is nothing which they can endure from other countries, at least of the productions of human industry, except the hard ware of England, her manufactures in leather, and her carriages. They do acknowledge some merit in her fine cotton goods, and in her optical instruments they admit she is unrivalled.

Our author concludes a chapter on the benefits which France can derive from the United States.

"To these considerations (of interest in a commercial view) may be joined those of policy. The U. States of America are, in regard to England in the same situation in which France is placed. They will be, by their vicinity to Canada, and by their jealousies of trade, considered by England as her eternal rivals.

"Our interest is then to pursue the same political measures and conduct which the Americans may do, and to draw closer and closer the ties of friendship and commerce which we formed at the instant of their independence."

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4. FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Editor of the Freeman's Journal has received the Virgin Islands Courier of the 29th of May, printed at Tortola, containing Official Bulletins from Gen. Bolivar's army. Bolivar's squadron had captured a Spanish brig of war and a schr. and on the 6th May commenced the blockade of Pampatur. The North City of Margueretta was evacuated by the Royalists on the 2d, and was immediately occupied by the Patriots. The city of Assumption was said to present a melancholy scene of desolation; the Royalists had left one stone upon another; every building had been consumed by fire.

EXTRACT—DATED
Bordeaux, May 17, 1816.

"This country is in rather a worse state than when I last wrote you—there have been some serious movements at Grenoble. It appears the leaders of the Patriots in that quarter were too precipitate. Two hundred, it is said, of the Patriots, were left on the field of battle, and about 1200 were taken prisoners, and put to death by a fusillade, without trial—such is the report. What the real state and extent of the affair has been, we do not know, we are kept so completely in the dark.

"We have had to-day an uproar on the exchange in this city—it appears, notwithstanding the solemn promises of the legitimate Bourbons to the contrary, contained in their proclamations on entering France, that the *droits reunis*, so obnoxious under Napoleon, is to be re-established, and that on the 30th of the present month, this law, which is now more oppressive than under the Emperor, is to go into operation in this city.

There was a general hue & cry against it on the exchange, and against the *power that be*, for a want of faith—"a *has les droits reunis* and its authors," was vociferated by every one, as loud as their lungs would permit. The exchange was immediately shut up by an armed force, and the merchants driven home like hogs to their hovels—so unpopular are *legitimates* now becoming that even in this Royal City, or, what is better, English city, the greater portion of the population begin to curse the coming and second coming of Louis, whom they now call the Messiah of destructive politics.

"George Canning the famous is now here; it is said by the patriots, that he has already concluded a treaty with the ruling party, for the establishment of a separate government, in this section of France, in case the Bourbons should be forced out of Paris.

"Mr. Wilson, a very worthy man of Baltimore, who was lately named consul for Nantes or L'Orient by our government, through the prefect of his department, that his politics are so obnoxious, that he cannot be acknowledged in that capacity!—When consuls are to be sent to France in future, it will be useless to send any one whom the English minister at Washington disapproves, for his letters will prevent any negotiation.

"Our consul here is to embark next month—his furniture is now selling off; he is making his arrangements for that purpose. He has had a sorry time of it here under this *regular government*. The treatment he has experienced would disgrace the government of Algiers.

"I can send you no papers, for I take none, nor do any of my neighbors; they are so barren and servile that they are to be found only in the coffee houses. English papers are prohibited, and American papers we get now and then by stealth."—*Aurora*.

The fast sailing brig Lovely Lydia, Captain Mitchell, in the short passage of 28 days, has just arrived from Bordeaux.

She left the city on the 1st of June and has furnished us with papers to the 31st May which will be put into the hands of our translator.

Verbal accounts state things quiet in France. The brig Trader, Anderson, had just arrived from Philadelphia. The ship William, Ordoneaux, was loading and to sail 25th June for Philadelphia.

The legislature of Rhode Island met at Newport on Tuesday of last week, and adjourned on Friday last. During this

short session, the legislature was principally occupied with private petitions and local business. The two houses proceeded to the choice of a senator of the United States, in the room of Mr. Howell, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next, when James Burrill, esq. was unanimously elected. A resolution was also passed, disapproving the act of congress in relation to the compensation of its members, and directing the senators and representatives of Rhode Island to exert their influence for the repeal of the act.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The legislature of this state have repealed the old judiciary system, and are occupied in discussing the principles and provisions of a new system. They have also before them a bill to alter the character of Dartmouth college; and another for taxing the property of ordained ministers.

It is not a little amusing to find the most creditable as well as the most factious of the federal prints, wonderfully exulting at the advertisements appearing for the lands of those individuals in the several states who had failed to pay their proportions of the Direct Tax for the present year. Behold, say they, the effects of democratic rule! Now, they chaunt, in trains of plaintive compassion, the hard fate of honest industry, compelled to sacrifice a portion of its annual gains for the support of government—anon they sound the tocsin of alarm to the people to repel those from their confidence, who cannot conduct a government without revenue. All this, we say, is amusing—why, we shall presently see.

"We are no friends to heavy taxes or expensive government. We have a government, by the blessing of Providence the most perfect in existence. There is no country in which less bread is taken by government from the mouth of labour, or less from the superfluities of those who are happy in abundance. There is no government in which the revenues are as cheaply collected, or as economically disbursed. It has been thought necessary to enable the government to avail itself of its experience of its own wants and weakness, and to supply the one and fortify the other, to continue in force, a year or two to come, a portion of those taxes laid during war. This, it always appeared to us was the part of wisdom and forecast and that to have acted otherwise, would have been the blindest improvidence. It is much such an expenditure as that of the farmer, who pays ten dollars to repair his fence; for want of which, were he to neglect it, he might lose a field of wheat or a crop corn, worth a hundred times as much. Such expenditures are the dictate of wisdom, even though the nation in the one case, and the farmer in the other, find it necessary to curtail their other expenses to the same amount.

It appears then to be a very groundless clamor, that the federalists would raise against this Direct Tax, seeing besides, that our Legislators by law limited that tax, after reducing it one half, to one year from the passage of this act. But a historical fact will show with what grace they, in particular, can pretend to commiserate the fate of the distressed people! When the bill for reducing the Direct Tax on the U. States from six to three millions, & continuing it one year, came to the Senate from the House of Representatives, a motion was made, by a federal gentleman, to strike out the limitation, so as to make the Tax perpetual! This motion was supported with great zeal by Mr. King and other leading federalists; and was voted for by a large majority, if not every one of the federalists, and by one or two republicans. It failed, however, by republican votes; the advocates of perpetual taxation were foiled for this time—whereas they were vastly grieved, and in the public prints, muttered every thing but blessing on those who were opposed to their project of endless direct taxation of the people. It was impossible, the Federal Republican said, we remember on that occasion, to stimulate the Democrats to any thing like high moral feeling—which means, good reader, that the Republicans, true to their principles, refused to agree to a perpetual land-tax. Whether they acted rightly or not, the people must decide; but certain it is, that the eloquence and zeal of Mr. King were wasted, as the Federal Republican lamented in indignant heroics, in vain attempts to urge the mulish jacobins to an unlimited taxation of lands and slaves.

Who is not amused, then, with the clamors of faction, when they are detected in such whimsical blunders as this about their own principles?

Nat. Intel.

SALEM, JUNE 28.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extracts of letters from an officer on board one of the Ships of our Squadron in the Mediterranean, to his friends in this town:

"Off Algiers, April 3, 1816.

"We sailed with the squadron on the 31st March, from Mahon, and arrived off here the next day.

In Mahon I was in company with several British officers, who all spoke in the highest terms of our navy, and appeared to respect us in the highest degree. The Earl of Exmouth came on board the ship at Mahon, and was much pleased with her. I am more and more convinced of the high rank the American name sustains in the estimation of all Europe, so that I cannot forbear again to mention it."

"April 4.
"This morning I went on shore, and have now (8 o'clock in the evening) just returned, having been much better pleased than in any other place I have been in. We landed about 8 o'clock in the morning, and the first thing that we observed was a great number of Christian slaves in chains, who almost prostrated themselves before us. We were met on the quay by the drogoman or attendant of the Consul, who escorted us to the Consul's house where we were most elegantly entertained. In our passage through the streets we were viewed with admiration by the Turks, who appeared much pleased with us. The Swedish Consul was very attentive to us, shewing us all the curiosities of the place. This is a most delightful climate, far exceeding the European shore. We walked out of the city into the country, to the gardens of the Dey, which are most elegant. The Americans are in such high estimation, that although the Earl of Exmouth was obliged to go on board his ship before sunset for fear of being shut in, yet the port captain has departed from the rules of the city, and kept the gates open for the American Consul exclusively. The Consul's house is one of the Dey's palaces, who never transacts any business of importance without first consulting Mr. Shaler. Since my return to the ship, I find a present has been received from the Dey, consisting of buffaloes, sheep, poultry, vegetables, &c. I saw the place where our unfortunate townsmen labored in drawing rocks, &c. I likewise visited the house of the Swedish Consul, where captain Smith resided, during imprisonment here. I likewise saw the Bambason, as it is called, the place of execution, where were an immense number of heads of persons who had been executed.

"April 9.
"All was peace and quietness, the officers going ashore every day, until this morning, when Mr. Shaler came on board, and informed the Commodore of a rupture with the Dey; the cause of it we are yet unacquainted with. All is hurry and confusion in preparation for an expedition to burn their fleet, which can be effected with little loss. I have the good fortune to go on this service. I hope to have an opportunity of signaling myself.

"April 10.
"All my hopes are destroyed. Last night a violent gale of wind arose, which prevented the expedition from sailing, and to-day a flag of truce has been sent ashore, who returns with information that the Dey is astonished that we should have taken the affair in so serious a light. The Consul is still on board.

"April 12.
"All day yesterday nothing certain, one moment war, the next peace; the Consul still on board, the white flag going ashore, and councils of war on board all the time, but this morning all is war again. The cabin bulk head is knocked away, the guns all loaded and shotted, boats preparing with combustibles for firing their ships, officers and men selected for the expedition well armed, as we expect much greater opposition than on the first night. We shall certainly go to-night. We are all in high spirits at such a glorious opportunity of distinguishing ourselves, for if we succeed, we shall acquire more honor than any body of men ever did, for there are over 200 guns mounted on the batteries which protect the ships, no one of which is less than a long double fortified brass twenty four pounder.

"April 13.
"All my hopes are again blasted, for a flag of truce, which had been ashore, returned immediately after writing the above, and informs that the Dey has again come to, and re-accepted the treaty, which it seems he had returned his White Beards, as he calls them, disliking it; but finding we were prepared for war, and fearing even our small force here, has induced him again to accept it on the old terms, and glad to get peace that way. It seems that he fears us more than the strong fleet of the English, which were here, who instead of fighting, bought four or five hundred slaves, for each of which they gave six, eight, or ten hundred dollars.

All the above, relative to the rupture and reconciliation, you may assert as a fact, because Capt. Booth informed me of it, who composed one of the council called together by the Commodore.

Afternoon.
I have just been ashore in the boat with Mr. Shaler who goes to resume his functions. We were received with greater acclamations of respect than ever, and I understand that peace is again firmly established."

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 28.

The fact was stated in a late paper, that a person in England had been fined £200 and sentenced to six months imprisonment, for shipping with intent to transport to America, an improved machine for spinning cotton. This is an important fact, showing with what extreme jealousy the British government guard their manufactures. She undoubtedly fears our rivalry. We have long been her best customers, and should we be able to manufacture for ourselves, it would cut off a most lucrative branch of her trade. We should be benefited in as great a degree as she would be injured. The profits of manufacturing would be our own; and what is of more consequence than money, we should become independent. The nation that depends upon another for articles of indispensable necessity, cannot be said to be free.

True American.

TRANSLATED FOR THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Madrid, March 5.

Our differences with the U. States are about assuming a serious character, in consequence of the refusal of the American government to restore provisionally that part of Florida which is the subject of our demand. It will be recollected that Bonaparte, obtaining Louisiana by his partisans in the then Spanish ministry, sold that vast province to the United States for sixteen millions of dollars. Our present government does not mean to contest the validity of that sale; but it desires to lose nothing but Louisiana itself. The U. States consider, on the contrary, part of West Florida as being united to the government of Louisiana, and following the condition of the principal Province. Mr. Jefferson, the former President of the United States, declared that this difference should be the subject of a negotiation; but Mr. Madison thought that he could negotiate more advantageously after having taken possession of the object in dispute. This usurpation met with success during the troubles of Spain. Now we reclaim the territory which belongs to us in the most amicable manner. Instead of negotiating, the American government declares it will keep the territory. Here then is the commencement of a rupture. It is doubtless very disagreeable to us to see ourselves menaced with a war by the U. States, at a time when we have to combat the insurgents of Buenos Ayres and the Caracacas. We have no allies against the U. States; we calculate on the energy and justice of our cause.

The above is of a piece with M. de Oniz's lofty epistle to our Secretary of State on the same subject, to which and all such rhodomontade, Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th January is a sufficient answer. That letter however, could not have reached Madrid so early as to give rise to the above article, which is, therefore, probably founded on the representations of the Spanish Minister here. We do not consider this article as indicating the approach of hostilities since the "rupture" with Spain (that is the disagreement or difference) has long existed on our part. If the government of Spain considers itself aggrieved, as intimated above, all that can be said of the matter is, that there are now two sides to a question which before had but one. We have a long score against Spain; she wants to make out a counter-score against us. Our government, of course, will maintain its rights, "peaceable if we can, forcibly if we must," as Mr. Quincy once said on a very different occasion.

FROM HOLLAND.

BOSTON, JUNE 27.

We are sorry to hear that Dr. Eustis & his Lady had been much out of health, the climate not agreeing with them. They were about undertaking a journey to Paris.

Many respectable American travellers were in Holland—among them the Rev. Mr. Everett, Mr. O. Everett, and Mr. Ticknor.

Lord Wellington still remained at the Hague.

The governor was popular in Holland; but not so much so in Belgium. The young Prince of Orange is represented as a person of fine talents.

Mr. Irvine, the American Ambassador to Spain, arrived at Havre in 26 days from the U. States—and intended to visit Paris, and then proceed to Madrid. M. Lewis, of N. York, is, we believe, his Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Smith, of Boston, his Private Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 7.

It is with much pleasure we announce to our friends in the north and west that the water has entirely receded from our city, and that the damages sustained will be but trifling to what was expected when the embankment or levee first broke. Never in the recollection of the most aged person has the River Mississippi been known to fall so early; how thankful ought we to be to the Great Disposer of all good, for the relief given us, as it were by the special act of his benevolent Providence.

The following shocking occurrence is copied from the Fayetteville North Carolina American of June 21.

Lumberton, N. C. June 13.

EXTRAORDINARY & SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

On Friday afternoon, the 7th inst. Mrs. Anna Ratley was riding across the Gum Swamp, (about 12 miles from this place) where the water was but little more than knee deep, the beast on which she rode was attacked by an Alligator and in the struggle, Mrs. Ratley was thrown & the moment she fell, the monster seized, bit and mangled her most horribly, of which wounds she died on Monday evening last. Her husband and brother were near at hand and ran to her assistance and in rescuing the woman, one of the men received a blow from the Alligator without sustaining much injury, and after shooting 7 or 8 times they succeeded in killing him; he measured 11 feet in length.

SPECIE.

Fair prospects are held out, that this useful and desirable article will shortly become as plentiful among us as formerly. Some few weeks since, an importation of \$79,000 was made at this port from Nassau; and on Sunday last, an arrival from the same place brought \$40,000 more.

STEAM CARRIAGE.

This engine, used on the Rail Road at Leeds, in Yorkshire, Eng. is a 4 ho se power; and is so considerable in its powers, that when the carriage is lightly loaded it travels at the rate of ten miles an hour—but when loaded with the weight of thirty waggons, which is frequently the case, each weighing 3 1-2 tons, it is propelled on a dead level at the rate of three and a half miles an hour.—This is done at an expense of five-sixths less than by horses.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, June 26, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following, among the miscellaneous rules for the government of the army of the United States, adopted on the 1st of May, 1813, and omitted in the subsequent edition of the rules and regulations, remains in full force and will be respected accordingly, viz:

"Soldiers enlisted by the officer of any particular regiment, shall be given over to that regiment, nor shall any transfer of soldiers from one corps to another be made without the assent of the officer commanding both corps or by the orders of the War Department."

Officers will only be transferred by the War department, and on mutual consent where the parties are of the same grade. In no case hereafter will an officer of any regiment or corps be put into another, where the transfer would prejudice the rank of any officer in such regiment or corps.

All proposed transfers, as above provided will be reported through the commanding generals of division.

By order of the secretary of war,

D. PARKER,

Adj. and Insp. Gen.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Calvert—Elector of the Senate.
Gen. Joseph Wilkinson, Lewis Sutton.
Delegates to the Assembly.
Sutton J. Weems, John Gray,
Daniel Kent, Isaac Rawlings.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.

City of Baltimore.
Edward Johnson,
Baltimore County.
George Warner.

City of Baltimore—Elector of the Senate.
Joseph H. Nicholson.

Baltimore County—Elector of the Senate.
George Harryman, George P. Stevenson.

Harford—Elector of the Senate.
John Forwood, Jacob Michael.

Delegates to the Assembly.
John Glenn, Charles S. Sewel,
Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.

Anne Arundel—Elector of the Senate.
Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman.

City of Annapolis—Elector of the Senate.
William Kilty, Esq.

Delegates to the Assembly.
Thomas Sellman, Chas. Stewart, (of Dav.)
Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey.

Washington—Elector of the Senate.
Frisby Tighman, John T. Mason.

Delegates to the Assembly.
Jacob Schoebly, Edward G. Williams,
John Bowles, George Hedrick.

Prince George's—Elector of the Senate.
Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.

Delegates to the Assembly.
Samuel Sprigg, Robert W. Bowie,
Horatio C. Elderry, Henry Culver.

Frederick—Elector of the Senate.
Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.

Delegates to the Assembly.
Beane S. Piggan, G. M. Eichelberger,
Col. John Cook, Jesse Slingluff.

Cecil—Elector of the Senate.
Edward H. Veavey, Joseph Harlan.

Delegates to the Assembly.
John Roth, Robert H. Archer,
William Ricketts, James L. Porter.

Kent—Elector of the Senate.
Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvell.

Talbot—Elector of the Senate.
Solomon Dickinson, John Bennett.

Queen Ann's—Delegates to the Assembly.
Robert Stevens, Keneey Harrison,
Wm. E. Meconikin, James Roberts.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.

For Talbot, Caroline, & the Upper District of Dorchester Counties.
John Bennett.

Representative to Congress.
For Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot.
Thomas Culbreth.

Caroline—Elector of the Senate.
Frederick Holbrook, James Keene.

Delegates to the Assembly.
Wm. Hardcastle, Montgomery Denny,
Peter Willis, Elijah Barwick.

Dorchester—Elector of the Senate.
Capt. Solomon Frazier, Wm. W. Ecclestone.

GREAT FISHING.

From the second of May to the 18th instant, forty-two vessels, with 611,000 Fish, arrived at the little port of Marblehead from the Grand Banks!

A Bath paper mentions the marriage of a Mr. Good to Miss Evil. The lover, on the morning of his nuptials, might have addressed his beloved in the words of Lucifer—"Evil, be thou my Good!"

MENDICITY.

A beggar in England advertised "For Sale a blind man's walk, near Moonfields, with a staff and well trained dog; the present occupier retiring from business."

An old beggar-woman was asked, how her son-in-law made out—"Oh, he's a poor creature; I have him to maintain him; yet, on his marriage I gave him two shillings."

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1816.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The following Toasts were among others drank by a party of Republican gentlemen at Mrs. Beams' near Baltimore, at which Gen. SAMUEL SMITH presided, assisted by Gen. STANBURY and Col. HENRY MOORE and LITTLE.

The Day—Let slaves celebrate the birth-day of tyrants, freemen the birth-day of a nation's liberty.

Our country—"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

The constitution—May it be everlasting as the principles it maintains, inmutable as the rights it secures.

The memory of George Washington. The heroes and patriots of the Revolution.

The President of the U. States—The chief magistrate of a free people, not holding his honors at the mercy of foreign bayonets.

The Heads of Departments—May devotion to the public good always animate them.

The Declaration of Independence and its author—While freedom has a friend, science a votary, or merit an advocate, Jefferson will live in the hearts of his countrymen.

The Spirit of American Patriotism—True to its own country and just to others.

The Navy and Army—In deeds alike, in merit equal.

The memory of those who fell in defence of Baltimore—Everlasting gratitude their earthly honors, eternal bliss their heavenly reward.

The honest Union of our Citizens—Not to support a party, but to uphold the government; not to exalt a faction, but to preserve the people.

The Patriots of South America—May success attend their struggles for free dom.

The Maryland Elections—Concord, zeal and firmness in the Republican ranks.

Monroe and Tompkins—The Republican candidates for the highest honors in the gift of the people.

Contests with Algiers—Sir Sidney Smith in theory; Lord Exmouth in menaces; Com. Decatur, in practice.

The American Fair.

VOLUNTEER.
By Gen. Ruggold—The first Monday in September; may the people in asserting their rights, put down faction and put up principles.

At Annapolis, where the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland presided, assisted by Gen. John Cassaway.

The day we celebrate—Washington's March.

The President of the United States—He has been tried and found faithful—Madison's March.

The Militia—When well commanded they are their country's bulwark—Jackson's March.

The State of Maryland—A center star of the Constellation, for three years eclipsed—May she burst forth at the ensuing elections with renovated lustre—March.

The Memory of Washington—Those who regard him, emulate his deeds and respect what he taught. May the light of truth unveil the hypocrites who attempt to mantle their crimes with the sanctity of his name—Washington's March.

The party which attempted by the blue-light conspiracy to rob the republican voters of their rights—May they never be forgotten or forgiven by an indignant community.

VOLUNTEERS.
By Wm. Kilty—Peace & unanimity—since the war is ended let the Blue Lights be put out.

By Gen. Cassaway—Bribery and fraud and the Blue Lights ashore.

By J. Chandler—Maryland federalism—Its weapons, perjury and bribery—Its motto, rule or ruin.

By J. Brewer—May all Blue Lights be extinguished by Republican snufflers.

At a meeting of gentlemen at Mr. Rue's tavern in Easton, on the 4th inst. for the purpose of celebrating the day that gave birth to American Independence, Mr. Alexander C. Bullitt presided, assisted by Mr. Wm. K. Lambdin, as Vice President—After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, prepared for the occasion; the cloth being removed, after prefatory remarks were made by the President, and the following toasts were drank.

1 The day we celebrate. An annual festival in the calendar of freedom 3 cheers. Song—Now we're free from College Rules.

2 The Union. Let us, like the youthful Hannibal, advance to the altar, and swear eternal enmity to those who would dissolve it. 9 cheers. Song—Liberty Tree.

3 The Congress of the U. States. Individually appointed by a party, they collectively legislate for the whole 3 cheers—Yankee Doodle.

4 Washington. We cannot, we dare not, at tempt to add to the name. 9 cheers. Song—Hail to the Chief.

5 The President of the U. States. 3 cheers.

6 The Press. The index of the people's will; the panacea to the wrongs of a nation abused by its servants 3 cheers.

7 The Heroes of the Revolution. Their names have passed the limits of time, and taken hold on eternity. 9 cheers.

8 The Navy. The infant Hercules—it anticipated all the efforts of majesty to destroy it. 9 cheers. Song—America's Rights on the Ocean.

9 The Army. Defeated in the onset, like the offspring of Earth, it gathered strength from every overthrow. 3 cheers.

10 The U. States. A constellation of 18 stars,

they rise to the view of wondering Europe. 9 cheers. Song—Hail Columbia.

11 The State of Maryland. 'Twas here the religion immediately found shelter in the protecting arms of civil liberty 3 cheers. Song—Star Spangled Banner.

12 The memory of those who fell in the late struggle for their monumental inscription shall be—'Tis great, as God like thrones usurped to shake.

"And sweet to die for our dear country's sake." 9 cheers. Song—Lawrence the Brave.

13 National Virtue. The point that concentrates the rays of political wisdom. 3 cheers.

14 The American Eagle. The bird of Jove—it descended his thunders above, to wield our thunder below. 6 cheers.

15 Party Spirit. May it be known only in the memory of days that are past. 3 cheers.

16 The Arts and Sciences. Nursed in the bosom of liberty they expand; touched by the hand of despotism, they languish and die. 3 cheers.

17 Agriculture and Commerce. The first sub serves the good of a nation, the last the general interests of man. 9 cheers. Song—Nation's last whistle.

18 The American Fair. Where one sex are so fair, the other must bend to their charm—Chivalry shall no longer be branded with the name of Quixotism 12 cheers. Song—Tallier I love her.

VOLUNTEERS.
By the President. Our ships of the line—their fleet of their cannon will dispel the mists of error which have concealed from Europe the resources of our country. 3 cheers.

By the Vice-President. The immortal Washington—We are his disciples. 3 cheers.

By Mr. J. C. Morse. The Executive of Maryland. 3 cheers.

By Mr. Wm. H. Groome. The Hon. Robert H. Goldborough, our Representative in the Senate of the U. States—The zealous advocate for universal suffrage. 3 cheers.

By Mr. James M. Lambdin. Our country—May she be as famous for peace and unanimity as she has been for war and political broils. 3 cheers.

By Mr. G. Turbutt. Our gallant Navy—The pride of the Ocean and scourge of proud Albion's boasted armada, recommended by the illustrious Washington, the father of his country.

After the President and Vice President had retired.

By Mr. Sam. T. Kenard. The President of the day. 3 cheers.

By Mr. Severn Trankle. The Vice-President of the day. 3 cheers.

Washington, July 3.
The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY and the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY have departed from this city, on a visit to their respective families.

On Monday evening arrived in this city, M. HYDE NEUVILLE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Sovereign of France, to the U. States; and was yesterday received by the Secretary of State.

M. PERCY, Consul for New Orleans, and M. BOURGNEVE, Private Secretary to the Minister, also arrived at the same time.

July 4.
Mr. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty, set out yesterday for Virginia, to pay his respects to the President, at his seat in Orange county.

FOR THE STAR.
Sir—At the request of many of my republican friends, you will inform the citizens of Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline counties, that I will serve them again in Congress, if honored by their election.

I am, your & their humble servant,
ROBERT WRIGHT.
July, 1816.

Governor Wright's Toast at Centreville, 4th July, 1816:
The Hon. James Monroe, our faithful minister to France while a "wonderful people"—May he be the next President. 3 guns fired by the Governor.

THOMAS BAWLY, Esq. of Somerset county, has announced himself a candidate for Congress for the 8th Congressional District of Maryland, now represented by Charles Goldborough, Esq.

PUBLIC SALE.

On the Court House Green in Easton, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst. for cash, if not sold at private sale, a likely Negro Boy, between 16 and 17 years of age, to serve until the 20th day of November, 1824. Attendance given at 2 o'clock, P. M. by SAMUEL ROBINSON.

July 9 2

Public Sale.

Will be Sold, by Order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, Maryland, on THURSDAY, the 18th July next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late residence of Charles Dudley, dec'd. near Hillsborough.

All the Personal Property of said deceased, (a Negro Man excepted) consisting of one Horse and Cart, one Carriage, one Cow & Calf, three well grown Hogs, and Household & Kitchen Furniture too tedious to mention; also the remains of a store kept by the said deceased, consisting of Groceries and Dry Goods—all of which will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums over \$6, the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; and all sums of \$6 and under the cash will be required on the delivery of the property. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN WORK, Ex'or of Chas. Dudley, dec'd.

July 9 2

FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Dudley, dec'd. on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward & settle the same with the subscriber who is authorised to receive it.

J. W.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Caroline county court, and to be executed, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. on the premises at Boonsborough, one House and Lot, one negro man named Andrew, taken in execution as the property of Joseph Talbot, to satisfy the claim of Robert Woodworth. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

JAMES KEENE, Late Sheriff.

July 9 3

To be rented the ensuing year.

That valuable and highly improved estate, on the waters of Third Haven, now occupied by Mr. Henry H. Edmondson. For terms apply to Charlotte L. Edmondson in Easton, or to J. Edmondson near the premises.

July 9 3

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Five hundred & eighty-four acres of LAND, lying in Caroline county, State of Maryland, and situated on the main road, within 5 miles of the county town, and four from Greensborough, and near the navigable waters of Great Choptank river. The tract contains 274 acres of Land, in a good state of cultivation, divided into two tenements, one of 231 1-2 acres, and one of 42 1-2 acres, on each of which is erected a commodious dwelling house and other out buildings, on the former there is a good barn, and on each a tolerable apple orchard; the remaining 310 acres consist of prime Wood Land, heavily timbered with white, black, red & Spanish oak, with a proportion of chestnut, hickory and ash, excelled by no Land in the county for ship timber, staves, scantling, bark, &c. and lays in a healthy country, convenient to grist and saw mills.

There is also a never failing stream by which this Land is bounded, and on which might be a mill or other water works erected at a small expense. The above Land offers to men of enterprise a handsome speculation. A plan or draft of the Land may be seen and the terms of sale made known (which will be moderate, as I am determined to sell by applying to Mr. W. Meeter, merchant, Baltimore, Dr. W. Whiteley, near the premises, or to the subscriber at New Ark, New Castle county, Del.

HENRY WHITELEY.

June 8, (July 9) 4 \$29

N. B. Should the above property not be sold at private sale before the 5th day of AUGUST NEXT, it will on that day be sold at public auction in the city of Baltimore.

Pay-Master General's Office, Washington City, June 25, 1816.

Information is hereby given to claimants for five years half pay, in addition to the notice issued from this office, dated the 2nd of May, 1816.

That by the first section of the law therein referred to, widows of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the regular army, rangers, sea fencibles, volunteers and militia, excepting those of the regular army, who enlisted to serve for the period of "five years" and "during the war," are, in their own right, as widows, entitled to five years half pay; provided the husband "died while in the service of the United States during the late war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or who shall have died at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received whilst in the service." Where there is no widow, or where she is intermarried, the child or children, under 16 years of age, are entitled to the said half pay pension.

That the 2d section of the law of the 16th of April, 1816, where all the children of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, who enlisted for five years or during the war, and who were "killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease, while in the service of the United States, during the late war," are under the age of sixteen, they are entitled to five years half pay, to commence on the 17th day of February, 1815: Provided all claim, right, title and interest in and to the land, or land warrant, be, within one year from the 16th of April, 1816, relinquished, surrendered, and given up by their guardians. Evidence of guardianship, from under seal of the proper authority, must be produced, and the guardian, at the time of receiving each payment, must show that the child or children be living.

ROBERT BRENT, Pay-Master General.

July 4, (9) 3
Printers of the Laws of the United States, will give the foregoing three insertions in their papers.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville, Md. July 1st, 1816.

B.	Senah Busick,	Levi Lee,
C.	John Lucas,	
D.	Samuel Chase,	Flender Meloney,
E.	Ann Coursey,	Richard Moffett,
F.	Walter J. Clayton,	Wm. Murphy,
G.	Edward Colgan,	
H.	Hester Clark,	Joseph H. Nicholson,
I.	Clerk of Queen Ann's county,	
J.	John Dellamy,	Thomas Perkins,
K.	Maria Darnel,	Anna M. Pearce,
L.	Stephen Devonish,	Leveing Parrott,
M.	John Dodd,	Wm. L. Richardson,
N.		Susan Rogers,
O.	Richard T. Earle,	
P.	Mary Earle,	Joseph Thompson,
Q.	Wm. N. Earle,	Sarah Thomas,
R.		Chas. C. Thompson,
S.	Capt. Chas. Hammond,	James Tighman,
T.	James B. Haddaway,	
U.		John Walters,
V.	Jane Kibrath,	G. W. T. Wright,
W.	Ann J. Kennard,	Capt. James Wright,
X.	Joshua Kennard,	
Y.		
Z.		

A GENERAL CAMP MEETING.

For Caroline, Talbot, and Queen Ann's counties, will be held to commence on Wednesday, the 21st day of August, and to close on the Tuesday following, adjacent to the main road from Hillsborough to Easton, and within a mile of the former place, on the banks of Tuckahoe creek. The place set apart for this Religious purpose being within a few hundred yards of sloop navigation and immediately at a good landing place, is rendered easy of access to persons disposed to visit it by water.

July 9 7

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK at EASTON, 2d July, 1816.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the FIRST MONDAY of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen directors for this Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashr.

July 9 4

NOTICE.

For Sale, or to Rent,
A lot of Ground, containing 12 1-4 acres, situated at Adams's Landing, in Caroline county, on the Potomac River, and about one mile from the town of Pocomoke. The premises are a comfortable dwelling, with convenient out houses, a store, and a wharf, where vessels draw up. The water, may come with safety, a large pond, and a convenient pond of excellent water, well calculated to answer other purposes; and the place is handsomely situated to carry on a business; further descriptions is considered unnecessary as it is expected persons wishing to purchase will view the situation. If the above lot should not be sold this season, it will be to rent for the ensuing year. For terms apply to Col. Wm. Potter, Caroline county, Mr. Jacob Reese, Denton, or to the subscriber.
EDWARD CLARK.
June 25 6

FOR SALE,
A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hillsborough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and handsome; about two thirds of the Land is stiff and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces well corn or rye, besides there is a branch through which runs a never failing stream of water which might be made a good mill seat: persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one there. Should it best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wye Neck.
RICHARD SKINNER.
May 21

LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber will dispose of her FARM, lying in the upper part of Queen Ann's county, adjoining the Lands of the late Major Thomas Harris, and near Emory's Cross Roads. The Farm contains about 250 acres, of which a large proportion is well timbered; it has on it an orchard of young apple trees of choice fruit. Persons disposed to purchase may view the premises by calling on the tenant.
The terms, which may be made to accommodate the purchaser, can be known on application in person or by letter to Maj. Wm. Graves, Buck Neck, Kent county, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Esq. of this place, or to the subscriber.
MARY WILMER.
Chester Town, June 18 6

FOR SALE,
About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seib and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship-building. On the premises are a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.
P. W. HEMSLEY.
April 9

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.
The Principal of Washington College being about to leave the Institution, the undersigned have been directed, by the Visitors and Governors of the College, to give notice that applications will be received from any person competent to succeed him.
To a gentleman whose testimonials shall be satisfactory, the situation may be made desirable and lucrative. It will be expected that any applicant will engage to teach the Latin and Greek languages and the higher branches of the mathematics.
Apartments in the College, sufficient to accommodate a large number of boarders, can be furnished to a teacher with a family.
Application by letter, directed to the subscribers or either of them, residing in Chester Town, will be promptly attended to & the most minute information cheerfully given.
WM. BARROLL, } Committee.
RICH. RINGGOLD, }
E. F. CHAMBERS, }
Chester Town, June 25 4

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES,
Has commenced running from Easton to WILMINGTON in one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and H-d-day's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.
The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Line shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants,
ROBERT KEDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAM'L CHAPMAN,
JAS. MURDOCH.
Apr 30
N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. All the baggage at the risk of the owners

NOTICE.
The subscriber having declined from keeping in the town of Easton, invites those indebted to him to come forward and close their accounts without delay; those having claims against him will bring them in for settlement to him, or Mr. John Appleby, who is duly authorized to collect and pay away.
RICHARD BARROW.
July 6

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. July 31, 1816.
A.
Isaac Atkinson, 2
Esther Atkinson.
B.
Susan Bright,
John Benson,
Henry B. Bromwell,
Margaret Blades,
Wm. Bromwell, 2
Maria Bantom,
Henry Banning, 2
Piscilla Bailey,
Sam. Briley,
Wm. Benny.
C.
Thomas Cross,
Jabez Caldwell,
Henry Catoe,
Wm. Cooper,
James Cheezum,
Natty Comages,
Bishop Canterbury,
Susan Collison,
Henry Carson,
Henry Cartup,
The Clerk of Talbot county, 2
D.
James Denny,
Spry Denny.
E.
Anna M. Earle,
Samuel Eason.
F.
Henry Field,
Rev. John Forman, 2
Hannah Frazier,
Henrietta M. Frazier,
G.
Miss Mary Greenfield,
Miss Mary Ann Gale,
Miss Sally Gardner,
John Giffin.
H.
Wm. Haynes,
John Hardcastle,
Alexander Hemsley,
Robert Hall,
Anna Hinson,
Julia Ann Harris,
Capt. Chas. Hammond,
Sharp Harwood, 2
John Higgins,
Jeremiah Hopkins,
Miss Ann Horney,
Henry Haskins,
Thomas Hopkins,
Whiteley & Holmes,
E. N. Hambleton.
I.
Catherine Ingraham, 2
Wm. Jenkins,
John Jones,
Wm. Jacobs, 2
Mary Ann Jordan,
John Johnston.
July 2 3
K.
Mary Kirby,
Robert Kemp,
Wm. Kersey.
L.
Wm. Love,
Miss Ann Loveday,
M.
Foster Maynard,
Mary Mullikin,
Richd. Martindale, 3
Miss Ann Marriott,
Amos Matthews.
N.
Enoch Newell, 2
Thomas C. Nicols,
David T. Nock, 3
Sarah W. Nock.
O.
Thomas Oldson.
P.
Mary Parrott,
Sarah Pritchard,
Thomas Parrott,
Joseph Parrott,
Archelus Price.
R.
James Ridgeway,
Stephen L. Ryan,
Parrott Rathel,
Ignatius Rhodes,
Edward Roberts,
Mary Roberts,
Margaret Rage,
Miss Han. W. Rogers.
S.
Elizabeth Spencer,
Lydia Stuart,
L. T. Spedden,
Samuel Short,
John Singleton,
Samuel Stevens,
Richard Skinner.
T.
Wm. Tomlinson,
Margaret Thomas,
Miss Ann Tighman,
Anth. & Hen. Toomy,
Samuel Turbutt,
James Thomas.
V.
Jere Valiant,
John Vickars, 2
W.
John Willis,
Mary Ann Wilmer,
Jacob Williams,
Thomas Wrightson,
James Wilson, jun.
John Walsh,
Mable Watter,
Wm. Wilson,
Samuel Watts, 2
Y.
Margaret Ann Young,
Rebecca Yarnell,
Susan Yarnell, 2

NOTICE.
The subscribers, residents of Miles River Neck, are desirous of renting a tolerable large FARM, with comfortable improvements; for such a farm we will give a liberal rent. As we are but little known to the public, we refer those who have such property to rent, for our characters and ability to comply with our engagements, to our neighbors, by whom we have lived upwards of 20 years, viz:—Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Tighman, General Benson, and all the inhabitants of Miles River Neck. A line addressed to either of us will be immediately attended to.
DEBORAH BLAKE,
JOHN W. BLAKE.
Miles River Neck, July 2 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Morgan, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
ELLENDER MOREIGN, Adm'r
of Henry Morgan, dec'd.
July 2 3q

NOTICE.
Those soldiers belonging to the late army of the United States entitled to pensions, are informed, that it is only necessary to forward their discharges and certificates of disability to the War Department, stating in what particular State, Territory or District they reside, and wish to receive their allowances, when certificates of pension will be issued by the Secretary of War, and forwarded to them, free of charge whatever; and also, that the services of an agent are not at all required in procuring for them their pensions, awarded by the government to their gallantry and their wounds.
War Department, June 18.

The Editors publishing the Laws of the United States are required to give this advertisement four weeks insertion, and send their accounts for payment to the Department of War.
July 2 4

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,
CLEMMENT VICKARS, Master.
Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock. Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.
For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.
All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by
The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMMENT VICKARS.
Easton Point, Feb. 20

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.
A middle aged single Woman, that can come well recommended, is wanted as a House Keeper, in a genteel family—none other need apply. Apply at the Star office.
may 7
HOPKINS & DUFF'S
RAZOR STROPS,
Of superior quality,
For sale at the Star office

Office of Claims,
For property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1816.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
Pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; and if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

First Class of Cases.
The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound there received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.
1st. An horse killed in battle.
2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.
3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description, 1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.
2d. The certificate of the officer or surviving officer commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, with certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must be practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received the claimant must make an oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

Second Class of Cases.
Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen or volunteer, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.
1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.
2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

These evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

Third Class of Cases.
Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by the enemy, of any horse, mule or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof." This class comprehends two cases.
1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse a mule an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.
2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases the claimant must produce the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer or surviving officer under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Further, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.
In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.
Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time and place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth Class of Cases.
Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof." This class comprehends two cases.
1st. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of their owner.
2d. This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services furnish at their own risk their own.

The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.
When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount

which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."
This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.
In all cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.
Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commanding of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

Sixth and last Class of Cases.
When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied by a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the U. States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of the destruction."
In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant of all sums which he may have received on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the U. States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.
It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.
In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claim at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same; or in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any City, Town, or Borough, within the same, or a Justice of the Peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the Clerk or Prothonotary of any Court within the same. But the seal of any city, town, or borough, or the attestation of any judge of the U. States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington, in the building occupied by Congress during its last session, for the reception of the foregoing claims.
The printers of the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.
All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.
June 6, (11) 8

NOTICE.
Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.
WASHINGTON, JUNE 24TH, 1816
Explanatory supplemental rule.
In all the cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz:
Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must express, in relation to the claim in question, has been given, within the knowledge of such officer.—The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or, if received, must state the cause of its non production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date, as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.
RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.
June 26, (July 2) 8

The Printers in the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.
The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerard Coursey or Mr. William Gration, at Queen's Town, or to
James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore.
aug. 29

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Saddler & Harness Maker,
Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of **SADDLERY,**
Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHERS, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.
The Public's obedient servant,
JOHN JOHNSTON.
N. B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.
Easton, March 26

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd. either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: All persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.
Wm. Whiteley, &
Henry Whiteley,
Executors
Whiteleysburg, Del. nov. 7

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Allegany county, on the 4th inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who says his name is WEEDON, and that he belongs to John Reedy, near Woodstock, Shannandassa county, Virginia; this fellow is a bright mulatto, about 25 years of age, 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, has a scar on his right cheek, appears to be occasioned by the tooth ache—Had on when committed a pair of home made pantaloons and shirt, brown cloth coat, a hussy vest, wool hat nearly new, and a pair of old shoes, and had with him a variety of other clothing. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges, as the law directs.
W. R. DAWSON, Sh'f.
Cumberland, June 10, (July 2) 4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber, living near Halls Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on the 24th of last month, a negro girl named ANN, about 16 years of age, light color and well made, limps a little in her right foot in damp weather, she has lost one of her lower front teeth; and had on country clothing. She is supposed to have made for Talbot county, where she was raised. Twenty dollars will be paid if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured so that the subscriber gets her, and the above reward if taken out of the State, with reasonable charges if brought home.
SAMUEL HEATHERS.
July 2 3

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst. living in Talbot county, Md. near Easton, a negro man called Joseph Demby, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off, a small scar on his chin near his lip, and has an impediment in his speech; he was brought up to house work, and is a good waiter and cook, and delights much in that employ—had on and carried with him sundry clothing of nankeen, and one suit of country kersey nearly new; he claims to wife a negro girl in Baltimore, belonging to Mr. John McIntire, Calvert street, called Flora, purchased by him for a term of years out or nearly. I will give \$50 if Joseph be taken in this State and secured so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured as aforesaid, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
RICHARD SHERWOOD.
June 18

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER.
GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is apt to be impudent when spoken to—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic coat, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, shoes lined and bound.
PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat bottle green half worn, one yellow Merceilles waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.
George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.
John Seith
Head of Wye, dec. 12

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance—
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty five Cents
per square.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Republican Voters of Queen Ann's county
are requested to meet at Church Hill, on
Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, for the
purpose of nominating two persons as Electors
of the Senate, and also of appointing three persons
as a committee to meet a like number from
Kent county to select a candidate as Elector of
President and Vice President.

A NUMBER OF VOTERS.
Church Hill, July 2, 1816.

PUBLIC SALE.

On the Court House Green in Easton, will be
sold at public sale, on TUESDAY NEXT, the
16th inst. for cash, if not sold at private sale, a
lately Negro Boy, between 16 and 17 years of
age, to serve until the 20th day of November,
1821. Attendance given at 2 o'clock, P. M. by
SAMUEL ROBINSON.

July 9 2

NOTICE.

By virtue of a vendition exponas to me direct
ed, will be offered at public sale, on the 17th July
next, on the premises, a part of a tract of land
called "Partnership," part of a tract of land
called "Brotherly Kindness," part of a tract of
land called "Harper's Regulation," part of a tract
of land called "Stanton's Lot," being the property
of Thomas Stanton, Sarah Gold, James Brins
field and Wife, and Betsy Stanton, heirs at law
of Charles Stanton, deceased; taken to satisfy a
claim of John H. Stanton, assignee of William
Gold, and sold for cash only. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by
THOMAS THOMPSON, Sheriff
of Dorchester county.

June 25 4

Public Sale.

Will be Sold, by Order of the Orphans Court of
Talbot County, Maryland, on THURSDAY, the
15th July next, if fair, at the first fair day, at
the late residence of Charles L. Wiley, dec'd, near
Bridgetown.

All the Personal Property of said de
ceased, (a Negro Man excepted) consisting of
one Horse and Cart, one Cattle, one Cow &
Calf, three well grown Hogs, and Household &
Kitchen Furniture too tedious to mention; also
the remains of a store kept by the said deceased,
consisting of Groceries and Dry Goods—all of
which will be sold on a credit of six months on
all sums over \$5, the purchaser giving bond with
approved security bearing interest from the day
of sale; and all sums of \$5 and under the cash
will be required on the delivery of the property.
Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, and attendance
given by

JOHN WORK, Ex'or
of Chas. Dudley, dec'd.

July 9 2

FURTHER NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Charles
Dudley, dec'd, on bond, note, or book account,
are requested to come forward and settle the same
with the subscriber who is authorized to re
ceive it.

J. W.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, is
sued out of Caroline county court, and to medi
rected, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the
25th inst. on the premises at Dorchester, one
House and Lot, one negro man named Andrew,
taken in execution as the property of Joseph
Talbot, to satisfy the claim of Robert Woollers.
Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance
given by

JAMES KEENE, Late Sheriff.

July 9 3

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order issued from the Honora
ble the Judges of Dorchester county court, at
March term, eighteen hundred and sixteen, to
us directed, we shall offer at public sale, the
lands of the late Gen. JOHN ECCLESTON,
On Saturday, the 27th day of July next,
in the village of New Market, at the hour of 12
o'clock in the morning, on the terms following,
th, is to say:—
1st. One third of the purchase money payable
to twelve months, with interest from the day
of sale.
2d. One other third of the purchase money
payable in two years, with interest from the day
of sale.
3d. The other remaining third of the purchase
money payable in three years, with interest from
the day of sale.
4th. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond
with approved securities to the several representa
tives for their proportionable parts of the said
purchase money.

THOMAS ENNALLS,
WM. W. ECCLESTON,
WILLIAM BRADLEY,
DANIEL SULLIVAN,
HENRY HASKINS.

June 25 5

To be rented the ensuing year,
That valuable and highly improved estate, on
the waters of Third Haven, now occupied by
Mr. Henry H. Edmondson. For terms apply to
Charles L. Edmondson in Easton, or to J.
Edmondson near the premises.

July 9 2

Land for Sale.

These valuable FARMS will be offered at
Public Sale on the premises, on the following
days, viz. No. 1 & 2 on the 29th day of the pre
sent month; and No. 3 on the 31st day of the
same month.

No. 1 is situated in Kings creek Hun
dred, Talbot county, formerly the property of
Nathaniel Bowman, deceased, at present occupied
by Abner Kirby. This farm contains about
three hundred and forty-eight acres of Land,
more or less.

No. 2 contains about three hundred
and twenty-six acres, more or less, and joins No.
1, at present in the tenure of Joseph Spence.
It is intended to lay off three farms, so that each
shall have a proper proportion of timber, as no. 1
is at present more plentifully supplied with that
necessary article than no. 2. The soil of each of
the above described farms is well adapted to the
culture of corn, wheat, tobacco and clover, &c.,
and is thought to be very congenial to the use of
Plaster of Paris.

No. 3 contains about one hundred and
seventy acres, more or less, situated in a fork of
the mill pond of John Bennett's mill. This is
what is commonly called excellent corn land,
the soil being a rich light loam well adapted to
the growth of clover, with assistance of Plaster
of Paris; any further description is deemed un
necessary—Persons wishing to purchase will no
doubt view the property.

There will also be offered at public sale on the
23d day of the 8th month, several Lots of from 5
to 7 acres, near the town of Easton, on the road
to Dover Bridge—Also a small Lot near Easton
Point.

Plats of the above described property will be
made out as soon as possible, which may be
seen at the subscribers office, previous to the
sales.

The terms will be made known on the days
of sale.

ROBERT MOORE, Ex'or
of Wm. Meloy, dec'd.

7th mo. 2d 5

N. B. On the 30th inst. will be offered at pub
lic sale on the court house green a pair of timber
wheels with a screw.

R. M.

For Sale, Castle Haven,

A very handsome Country Residence.

This place lies in Dorchester county, on the
River Great Choptank, about 15 miles from its
mouth and 8 from Cambridge. It contains
nearly 500 acres of LAND. The dwelling house
is built of bricks, two stories high, with three
rooms on the first floor and four chambers. It
stands upon a high point of Land, between the
River and a Creek. The garden descends gen
tly from the house to the water, with an orchard
on one side, containing a considerable variety of
fruit. There is a well of good water, and the sit
uation is very healthy. There are a large barn,
stable, carriage house and all other necessary
buildings.

Nearly a mile from the dwelling house, there
is a new commodious house for an Overseer;
with a young orchard of apple trees, just begin
ning to bear. No place can be better situated for
fish, oysters and wild fowl.

If this place should not be sold at private sale,
it will be offered on the premises, in the last week
of July inst. For terms apply to

JAMES KEMP.

Baltimore, July 2 3

Valuable Land for Sale.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of
Miss Catherine Pickett, deceased, will be sold at
public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on
THURSDAY, the first day of August next, if
fair, if not, the next fair day, a tract of LAND,
containing about 178 acres, situated about two
and a half miles from Church Hill. This Land
is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn,
and is equal to any in the neighborhood with pro
per attention; there is on the premises a good dwell
ing house and kitchen, a large barn, stable and
other out houses, a large orchard of excellent ap
ple trees, and also several excellent beds of shell
marle. Any person wishing to view the premi
ses will call on Mr. Joseph Smyth, who lives on
the same, or on the subscriber near Church
Hill.

The terms of payment will be one half of the
purchase money on the day of sale, and the other
half payable in one year with interest on bond
with good security.

JAMES BUTCHER, Ex'or.

July 2 5

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Five hundred & eighty-four acres of LAND,
lying in Caroline county, State of Maryland, and
situated on the main road, within 5 miles of the
county town, and four from Greensborough, and
near the navigable waters of Great Choptank ri
ver. The tract contains 274 acres of Land, in a
good state of cultivation, divided into two ten
ements, one of 231 1/2 acres; and one of 42 1/2 ac
res, on each of which is erected a commodious
dwelling house and other out buildings, on the
former there is a good barn, and on each a toler
able apple orchard; the remaining 310 acres con
sist of prime Wood Land, heavily timbered with
white, black, red & Spanish oak, with a propor
tion of chestnut, hickory and ash, excelled by no
Land in the county for ship timber; staves, scant
ling, bark, &c. and lays in a healthy country, con
venient to grist and saw mills.

There is also a never failing stream by which
this Land is bounded, and on which might be a
mill or other water works erected at a small ex
pense. The above Land offers to men of enter
prise a handsome speculation. A plan or draft
of the Land may be seen and the terms of sale
made known (which will be moderate, as I am
determined to sell) by applying to Mr. W. Mc
teer, merchant, Baltimore, Dr. W. Whitley,
near the premises, or to the subscriber at New
Ark, New Castle county, Del.

HENRY WHITELEY.

N. B. Should the above property not be sold
at private sale before the 5th day of AUGUST
NEXT, it will on that day be sold at public auc
tion in the city of Baltimore.

Wanted at this Office,

A LAD from 12 to 14 years of age, that can
come well recommended, as apprentice to the
Printing Business—none others need apply.
June 11.

A GENERAL CAMP MEETING.

For Carolina, Talbot, and Queen Ann's cir
cuits, will be held (to commence on WEDNES
DAY, the 21st day of August, and to close on the
Tuesday following,) adjacent to a main road
from Hillsborough to Easton, and within a mile
of the former place, on the banks of Tuckahoe
creek. The place set apart for this Religious
purpose being within a few hundred yards of
sloop navigation and immediately a good land
ing place, is rendered easy of access to persons
disposed to visit it by water.

July 9 7

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
2d JUNE, 1816.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in
this Institution, that an election will be held at
the Court House in Easton, on the FIRST
MONDAY of August next, between the hours of
10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the
purpose of choosing from among the stockhold
ers thirteen directors for this Bank for the ensuing
year, agreeably to the charter.

By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

July 9 4

BANK OF CAROLINE,

JUNE 25, 1816.

The stockholders in this Institution are hereby
notified that an election for nine directors will be
held at the Court House in Denton on the first
Monday in August next, to commence at 10 o'
clock, A. M. and close at 3 P. M.

By order, THO. CULBRETH, Cash'r.

July 2 5

P. S. By the act of incorporation not more
than seven of the present board are eligible.

T. C.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will
meet at Easton, on Tuesday, 25th inst. to revise
accounts, and on the 16th July next, to appoint
a Collector of the County Tax.

By order of the Levy Court,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

June 18, (25) 4

Mineral Water Fountains.

WM. W. MOORE,

At his Shop has now in full operation his
fountains of

MINERAL WATER.

Easton, 7th mo 2d

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A
NEW ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Ginghams	Silk Lusters
Plaids	Chinese Crapes
Stripes	Waterloo Shawls
Bengal ditto	Imitation do.
Calicoes, common and	Chintz do.
underdressed	Dark and light do. 7 1/2,
Waterloo ditto	8 1/2 and 6 1/2
Cambrics 4 1/2 & 6 1/2	Madras Handkerchiefs
Do. Shirtings	Pocket do.
Super Long Cloth	Men's white cotton hose
Fancy Muslins	Women's do. do.
Lapet Shawls	Coloured do.
Plains Book Muslin	Silk Florentine
do. do.	White Marseilles vesting
do. do.	Coloured do.
do. do.	Royal rib'd do.
do. do.	Cotton Casimeres
do. do.	Linen Checks
do. do.	Cotton do.
do. do.	Brown Holland
do. do.	Black Cambrics
do. do.	Coloured do.

TOGETHER WITH

COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for
Cash.

JAMES THOMAS.

Easton, apr 23

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and
are now offering

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cas-	Cambric muslins, cali-
simeres,	co's, ginghams,
French and India silks	Silk shawls,
(of various descrip-	Comp'y bandanna hand-
ions.)	kerchiefs,
Colored & black Can-	Twill'd and plain cotton
ton crapes,	shawls,
Fancy muslin and leno	Seersucker and carada-
muslins,	ries,
Silk & cotton hosiery	Marseilles vesting, white
Steam loom and other	colored, &c.
shirtings,	

They have also received a supply of

FRESH TEAS,

And expect in a few days to receive

CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S-WARE, &c.

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and
invite their friends and the public to call and view
their assortment

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, June 4

Canton China, Liverpool and

Glass-Ware,

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS,

A VERY EXTENSIVE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Selling to store keepers at the most reduced

prices by

CARTER & TYNDAL,

No. 111, North Front St. Philadelphia.

June 13 89

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton,
Md. July 1st, 1816.

A.	K.
Isaac Atkinson, 2	Mary Kirby,
Isaac Atkinson,	Robert Kemp,
Susan Briggs,	Wm. Kersey,
John Benson,	L.
Henry B. Brown,	Wm. Love,
Margaret Blades,	Miss Ann Loveday,
Wm. B. Brown, 3	do.
Maria Bantam,	Isaac Maynard,
Henry Bantam,	Rich. Matheis,
Priscilla Bailey,	Miss A. Marriot,
Jam. Briey,	Amos Matthews,
Wm. Benny,	N.
C.	Enoch New,
Thomas Cross,	Thomas C. Nick,
J. bez Cad we,	David T. Noe,
Henry Catoe,	Sarah W. Noe,
Wm. Cooper,	O.
James Cizeum,	Thomas Oldson,
Natty Comages,	P.
Bishop Carterbury,	Mary Parrott,
Sarah Colson,	Sarah Pitchard,
Henry Carson,	Thomas Parrott,
Henry Carup,	Joseph Parrott,
The Clerk of Talbot	Archelus Price,
county, 2	R.
James Denny,	James Ridgway,
Spry Denny,	Stephen L. Ryan,
E.	Parrott Rathel,
Anna M. Earle,	Igneatius Rhodes,
Samuel Eason,	Edward Roberts,
F.	Mary Roberts,
Henry Field,	Margaret Rage,
Rev. John Forman, 2	Miss Hon. W. Rogers,
Hannah Frazier,	S.
Henrietta M. Frazier,	Elizabeth Spencer,
G.	Lydia Stuart,
Miss Mary Greenfield,	L. T. Spiden,
Miss Mary Ann Gale,	Samuel Short,
Miss Say Gardner,	John Singleton,
John Giffin,	Samuel Stevens,
H.	Richard Skinner,
Wm. Haynes,	V.
John Hardcastle,	Wm. Tomlinson,
Alexander Hainsley,	Margaret Thomas,
Robert Hall,	Miss Ann Tilghman,
Anna Hinton,	Anth & Hen. Toomy,
John Ann Harris,	Samuel Turbutt,
Capt. Chas. Hammond,	James Thomas,
Sharp Harwood, 2	J.
John Higgins,	Jere Vallant,
Jeremiah Hopkins,	John Vickers, 2
Miss Ann Horney,	W.
Henry Hopkins,	John Wits,
Thomas Hopkins,	Mary Ann Wilmer,
Whiteley & Holmes,	Jacob Williams,
E. N. Hambleton	Thomas Wrightson,
I.	(James Wilson, jun.
Catharine Ingraham, 2	John Walsh,
J.	Mable Warner,
Wm. Jenkins,	Wm. Wilson,
John Jones,	Samuel Watts, 3
Wm. Jacobs, 2	Y.
Mary Ann Jordan,	Margaret Ann Young,
John Johnston,	Rebecca Y arne,
July 2 3	Susan Yarne, 2

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Centre
ville, Md. July 1st, 1816.

B.	L.
Senah Busick,	Levi Lee,
C.	John Lucas,
Samuel Chase,	M.
Ann Courney,	Ender Meloney,
Walter J. Clayton,	Richard Moffett,
Edward Cug n,	Wm. Murphy,
Hester Clark,	N.
Clerk of Queen Ann's	Joseph A. Nicholson,
county, 2	P.
John Dulan,	Thomas Perkins, 3
Maria Darvel,	Anna M. Pearce,
Stephen Devenish,	Levering Parrott,
John Dodd,	Q.
Richard T. Earle,	Wm. L. Richardson,
Mary Earle,	Susan Rogers,
Wm. N. Earle,	T.
H.	Joseph Thompson, 2
Capt. Chas. Hammond,	Sarah Thomas,
James B. Haddaway,	Chas. C. Thompson,
K.	James Tilghman,
Jane Kibbath,	W.
Ann J. Kennard,	John Walters,
Joshua Kennard,	G. W. T. Wright,
July 9 3	Capt. James Wright,

NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined Inn-keeping in
the town of Easton, invites those indebted to him
to come forward and close their accounts without
delay; those having claims against him will bring
them in for settlement to him, or Mr. John Ap
plegarth, who is duly authorised to collect and
pay away.

RICHARD BARROW.

July 2

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Declaring the consent of Congress to
acts of the state of South Carolina, au
thorizing the city council of Charles
ton to impose and collect a duty on the
tonnage of vessels from foreign ports;
and to acts of the state of Georgia,
authorizing the imposition and collec
tion of a duty on the tonnage of ves
sels in the ports of Savannah and St.
Mary's.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the consent of Congress be, and is her
by granted and declared to the operation
of any act of the General Assembly of
the state of South Carolina, now in exis
tence, or which may hereafter be passed,
so far as the same extends, or may ex
tend to authorize the city council of
Charleston to impose and levy a duty
not exceeding ten cents per ton, on all
ships and vessels of the U. States which
shall arrive and be entered in the port

of Charleston from any foreign port, or
place for the purpose of providing a fund
for the temporary relief and maintenance
of sick or disabled seamen in the mili
tary hospital of the said port of Charle
ston.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
the govt. of the port of Charleston be
and he is hereby authorizing to col
lect the duties imposed or authoriz
ed by this act, and to pay the same to such
persons as shall be authorizing to receive
the same by the city council of Charle
ston.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
the consent of Congress be, and is her
by granted and declared to the operation
of any act of the General assembly of the
state of Georgia, now in existence, or
which may hereafter be passed, to au
thorize to extend, or may extend to
negotiate, borrowing & collecting a ton
nage upon vessels arriving at and enter
ing these ports, four cents per ton
at and entering these ports arriving
and St. Mary's for the use of Savannah
ing a fund for the payment of provid
harbor master and health office fees of
ports respectively: Provided, these
acts shall not contain provisions in con
sistent with the operations of any law
the United States made in execution of
existing treaties.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,
That this act shall be in force for 3 years,
and from thence to the end of the next
session of Congress thereafter and no
longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the payment of a sum of mo
ney to Joseph Stewart and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the Secretary of the Treasury be,
and he is hereby authorized and required
to pay to Joseph Stewart and his associ
ates, of Dorchester county, in the state
of Maryland, or to their legal representa
tives, the sum of one thousand eight
hundred dollars, out of any monies in the
Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
which money is paid to them for their
gallantry and good conduct, in capturing
during the late war, a tender belonging to
the Dauntless, British ship of war, and
taking eighteen prisoners, to wit: one
lieutenant, one midshipman, thirteen se
amen and three marines; and as compensa
tion for the prisoners taken.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That any claim which the United
States may have to the said captured ves
sel and property shall be and the same
is hereby released to the said captors.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,
That the Secretary of the Treasury be,
and he is hereby authorized and requi
red to pay out of any money in the Treas
ury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of
five hundred dollars in equal proportions,
to Matthew Guy and John Woodward of
Prince William county in Virginia, and
Samuel Johnson & Wilfred Drury of St.
Mary's county in Maryland, or to their
legal representatives; which is paid to
them as an evidence of the sense enter
tained of their valor and good conduct in

U. S. FRIGATE MACEDONIAN ARRIVED.

It is with pleasure I announce the arrival off this harbor on Sunday morning last, of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, Capt. Warrington, 17 days from Carthage, (South America) with Christopher Hughes, jun. Esq. on board.—Mr. Hughes went out as Commissioner from the American government, to demand the release of our prisoners in S. America. He has succeeded in his object and brought home all who remained in prison at Santa Martha and Carthage on his arrival. Several had previously effected their escape. The remainder were immediately delivered on his demand, as well as thirteen British seamen, who to effect their release claimed American citizenship. Mr. Hughes landed on Sunday morning and immediately proceeded to Baltimore.

Thus has the American name again been signified, by the release of foreign captives, but yesterday in open arms against us. What page of history presents a spectacle so magnificent.

MISSION TO CARTHAGENA.

We stated in the Gazette of Monday, the arrival of Christopher Hughes, jun. Esq. our Commissioner, sent on behalf of our government to Carthage to apply for the release of a number of American citizens detained there in prison, and for a restoration of their property. In the first branch of his mission, as has already been stated, Mr. Hughes succeeded; all the Americans in confinement were immediately released and delivered up on his application.—In the other object of his mission we learn with regret, he was wholly unsuccessful. The Spanish Government refused to restore any of the property.

We are also assured that the accounts received here of the cruelties exercised upon our countrymen whilst in confinement, fall short of the truth the most deliberate barbarities were practised on them.

It will be as highly gratifying to every American to know, as the circumstance is honorable to Mr. Hughes, that whilst employed in obtaining the release of his own countrymen from a confinement where they had experienced so much cruelty, he was not unmindful of the unfortunate condition of others similarly situated. At his request, the Spanish government released from prison, and sent on board the Macedonian, ten English and several French prisoners confined at Santa Martha.—The Englishmen were put on board a British vessel, the Tay, which arrived the next day for the purpose of demanding their release; the Frenchmen came in the Macedonian to the United States.

Balt. Fed. Gazette.
Adjutant General's Office,
July 8, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

The regulations of May 2, 1814, relative to servants are so far changed, by the act of April 24, 1816, that officers of the army will be entitled to private waiters as follows, viz.

Major Generals, Four.
Brig. Generals, Three.
Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, Majors and Hospitals Surgeons, two.

All other commissioned officers, one each, except company officers while serving with their company, when they will be allowed only a soldier of the line each as a waiter.

The pay account of the officer must set forth the name & description of each private servant charged, on which the officer will certify that he was actually kept and employed in service accordingly.

By order of the secretary of war,
D. PARKER,
Adj. and Insp. Gen.

BOSTON, July 6.

Saturday night, 12 o'clock.

A sailor arrived in town in the Gloucester Stage, this day, from whom we learn the following:

"He shipped on board the schooner Romp, Capt. Fisk, at Baltimore, in April last, for a voyage from that port to Buenos Ayres and back, and sailed the 11th of the same month. About the 10th of May, off Cadiz, the Romp fell in with the Spanish brig St. Joseph, of about 180 tons burthen, from Cadiz, bound to Comuna, with a cargo of sweet oil, soap, brandy, cocoa, sugar, cinnamon, &c. and a considerable sum in specie, and after taking out the latter article, manned and ordered her for Buenos Ayres; that he was put on board as one of the crew; that soon after parting with the Romp, found the brig short of provisions and water, and it was thought advisable to steer for the United States; and her course was altered accordingly; that on Sunday last, they were near Casias Ledge, and fell in with 3 chebeco boats, fishing; that the prize master proposed to fill the boats with articles of the vessels cargo, & make a present of the same to the fishermen, if they would land the crew of the brig at Cape Ann, which was agreed to; that the boats were accordingly loaded and the brig was then scuttled; that they were landed at Sandy bay on Monday evening last, where the boats & their cargoes were seized the following day by the Collector of Gloucester; that he does not know the cause why the prize-master scuttled the brig, but supposes his papers were not regular and he was afraid to bring her into port; that after parting with the Romp, considerable money was found secreted in different parts of the vessel, and each man retained what he found. In addition to the above, we learn

that the prize-master has been secured in a Gloucester, and that the Spanish Consul has gone from hence to that place to investigate the circumstances. The mate and the rest of the crew have absconded.

MILLEDGEVILLE, June 26.

It has long been known, that the British Station at Appalachicola Bay, within the Spanish territory, where Nicholls concentrated his force and erected a fort, has, since he evacuated it, been held by runaway Negroes and hostile Indians, who have done and continue to do mischief to the whites as occasion and opportunity offer. It was not to have been expected, that an establishment so pernicious to the Southern States, holding out to a part of their population temptations to insubordination, would have been suffered to exist after the close of the war. In the course of last winter several slaves from this neighborhood fled to that Fort; others have lately gone from Tennessee and the Mississippi Territory.—How long shall this evil, requiring immediate remedy, be permitted to exist? If the Spaniards connive at this nuisance, shall we out of respect to them (suffering from present ills and anticipating greater) continue to tolerate it? True, it is within their territorial limits, and as good neighbours, they should disperse this horde of ruffians, and deliver up the slaves to their owners. But if they decline to do so or are dilatory about it, we can discover no reason why the regular troops of whom there are more than enough in the nation, should not be ordered on that service with the least possible delay.—A few hundred men sent down the River and some gun boats up the Bay, would readily effect their object. Representations or remonstrances to the general government from the Executives of this State and Tennessee, would probably draw their attention to this subject, of little consequence to our Eastern brethren, but of much importance to us.

[Journal.

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.

Many of our readers doubtless recollect that about 30 people of colour left Boston early last winter with a view of settling themselves in the British colony at Sierra Leone in Africa. The vessel in which they sailed was the property and under the command of Capt. Paul Cuffee. Capt. Cuffee has returned to this country, and brings letters from the emigrants to their friends & benefactors. We have seen one of the letters, dated April 3, 1816. It states that they all arrived safe in Sierra Leone, after a passage of 55 days, and were welcomed by all in the colony.—The place is represented as "good." They have fruit of all kinds, and at all seasons of the year. The Governor was very friendly; he gave each family a lot of land in the town and 50 acres of "good land" in the country, or more in proportion to their families, and allow them the "pick of the whole."—Their land in the country is about two miles from town. They have plenty of rice and corn, and "all other food that is good." The British were bringing in American vessels every week, with the slaves which they were carrying off under the Spanish flag.—The slaves were all set free.—There were five churches in the colony, and 3 or 4 schools, in one of which there are 150 female Africans, who are taught to read the word of God. The only thing which annoyed them was the immense number of ants, who "go in bands, and kill all the serpents that fall in their way."

CHARLESTON, July 3.

CAPTURE OF MARGARETTA.

We learn from Capt. Humphreys, of the brig Saucy Jack, arrived here yesterday from St. Jago de Cuba, that the Patriots of South America had succeeded in taking possession of the Island of Margareta.—This Island is divided from Terra Firma by a Straight twenty four miles in width. It is inhabited by Spaniards and Indians, who are said by Dr. Morse to be an indolent and superstitious people.—The Revolutionists will probably find, from its proximity to the Maine, that it will prove a valuable acquisition to their cause, as their cruizers can touch in for supplies;—and, if properly garrisoned, will be an excellent position to fit out an expedition to annoy their adversaries.

NEWS.

Captain Tyler, from Havana, informs that on the 24th of June, an EMBARGO was laid at that place, to continue on American vessels for three days, and on all Spanish vessels 25 days, in consequence of numerous Carthaginian privateers being off that port; which had CAPTURED and BURNED seven or eight sail of Spanish vessels.—There was one frigate in the port of Havana, but not in a condition to go to sea. A new Governor, it was said, had arrived at Havana.

N. Y. Gaz.

The following letter from JOHN ADAMS on the day succeeding the Declaration of Independence, will evince the feelings of our countrymen at that moment. How true—how just—how really American are the sentiments contained in this letter after a lapse of forty years, we may add—how prophetic!!!

Philadelphia, July 5, 1776.

Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and a greater perhaps, never was

The person who counterfeited various post-notes upon the Bank of Kentucky, by extracting the ink from a five, and filling it with \$100, has been taken, and his trial will come on in the Garrard circuit court next week. He is said to be a man of information, and a regular bred physician. He is a resident of Carolina or Georgia.

It would be well for those who are not acquainted with post-notes, to refuse all over \$5, except they are upon the patent plate, engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. Kentucky Argus.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

On Tuesday, the Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, received the Death Warrant of Richard Smith, convicted of the murder of Captain Carson. Smith is to be executed on Saturday, the 10th of August, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

FOR THE STAR.

THE RIGHT OF FISHING.

Fish are surely a common right, were by the God of Nature supplied in abundance for us all, were intended for the use of us all, and by a prudent economic use of them, would furnish an abundant supply for us all. But how is this luxury to the rich, this necessary to the poor, and the blacks, permitted to be usurped and destroyed by the monopoly of a few companions of renegade seine haulers, who have already almost destroyed the fish in all our small and narrow waters. The sheep's head have disappeared; the crocus are all gone; the rock and perch where a few years past they were large & plenty, the duck grass torn up by the roots, and the oysters much injured: and by the information of our best experienced fishermen, we shall, in a few years, unless these seine haulers shall be prevented from the destruction of the little fish, which they destroy by the millions, be totally deprived of fish of any sort or size.

If fish are a common right, are they not guarded by the law, like any other right of common, so that it may be protected and enjoyed as such, and no individual permitted to enjoy more than his share?—and if they shall attempt it, will the people who are so materially interested be silent and inactive spectators, while their common stock of fish is totally destroyed? This destruction of the little fish before they get to a proper size is an injury to the whole community—it is a prodigious privation to all who were in the habit of supplying themselves by the hook and line, by which it is difficult to catch as many as will pay the expense of catching them. If those seine haulers had any regard for the public, would they the whole year round be engaged in killing and destroying the little fish of no value to any body, and can that people who rescued their political and religious rights from the grasp of kings, and priests by the sword, suffer this great common right of fishing to be usurped by force by these renegades, and not prevent it by such means as are reasonable and effective? Can the many suffer their common rights to be destroyed by a few non-resident renegades?—The deer have been protected by law, although a universal benefit. And shall the fish so universally beneficial, and in which a whole community are interested, be destroyed to the injured of every individual, except the seine hauler? would any man of common sense suffer his stock or poultry to be killed when they were not fit for use?—and is not this destruction of the fish, or permitting them to be destroyed by these usurpers, acting the part of the boy whose goose laid golden eggs, whose cupidity induced him to kill her that he might get them all at once, whereby he lost them all?—This hint it is devoutly to be hoped, may lead to the protection and preservation of the fish—the common right of all.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Queen Ann's, July 5, 1816.

THOS. P. BENNETT,

HAVING RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,

WITH A HANDSOME

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON,

Offers them to the public at very reduced prices for CASH.

T. P. B. will give the highest prices, either in Cash, or in Goods at cash prices, for WOOL, common, mixed, or Merino.

Easton, July 16

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, in the village of Federalburg, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of August next, one small FARM, lying and being in Caroline county, about two miles from the aforesaid village, & adjoining the Lands of the late Joseph Douglass, Esq. Also several Lots of Ground, in the said village of Federalburg, with the improvements thereon, which said Lands and Lots of Ground was formerly the property of Major Joseph Nichols, deceased.

One third part of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; one third of said purchase money at 12 months from the day of sale; and the other third part a credit of 6 years will be given, the purchasers giving their bonds with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

A. S. STANFORD,

Acting for the heirs of Joseph Nichols.

NOTICE.

The extreme illness of the Principal Assessor of the Second District of Maryland prevented his attending at the times and places appointed for the purpose of receiving appeals that may be made as to the revised enumerations, valuations, and changes made in the direct tax lists.—It is appointed therefore, for himself or deputy, to attend at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 23d; at the Court House in Centerville, on Wednesday the 24th; and at the Court House in Denton, on Friday the 26th of the present month July, for the purpose aforesaid.

SAM'L TENANT,

Acting for

WILLIAM ROBERTS,

Principal Assessor 2d Dist. of Md.

St. Michaels, July 16

SIGNIOR CARUSI AND FAMILY.

Last from Annapolis, where they have given great satisfaction, and met with great success, beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this county, that they have arrived to Easton, and intend giving a Concert on Friday evening next, the 19th inst. at the Court House.

Signior Carusi performs the Ladies of Easton, that he repairs and tunes Piano Fortes.

* Admission one dollar.

N. B. Particulars will be made known by Hand Bills.

The Fountain Inn Tavern.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the Fountain Inn Tavern, in Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Barrow. He returns his thanks for the encouragement he has received, and solicits general patronage.

WILLIAM GREEN.

July 16

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John R. Downes, late of Talbot county, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to come forward and settle at an early date, as it is the wish of the executor to settle the estate; and all persons having claims against said deceased's estate are desired to present them legally liquidated for settlement to SAMUEL SYLVES, Jun. who is authorised by me to receive and pay all accounts.

ELIZA DOWNES, Exor.

July 16

NOTICE.

The subscriber being fully authorised to collect all monies due Doctor George N. Sprouton, in Talbot county, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him to come forward and pay the same, without delay, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JAMES CHAPLAIN.

Trepp, July 16

NOTICE.

The subscriber has now got his vessel in complete order for the reception of grain, &c. He returns his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received, and solicits a continuation of the same.

NOAH BULLEN.

Easton, July 16

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester Town, July 1st, 1816.

A. Nathan Allen	J. John Jeffers
B. Elizabeth Betts	Elizabeth Johnson
C. Miss Pamela Bennett	L. Isaac Lamb, 2
D. Wm. Borchinall	Sarah Lynch
E. John G. Black	Joshua Lamb
F. Wm. Broom	M. John Maxwell, jun.
G. Rebecca Broom	Rachel Murry
H. Sam. Crook	N. John Noland
I. Robert Crookshanks	Ann K. Neil
K. Sam. Croych	P. Wm. Pryor
L. Clerk of Kent county	Henry W. Pearee
M. Sarah Corse	Miss Sally B. Perryman
N. Mrs. Frances Cooper	Mica Pearce
O. Rebecca Corse	R. Capt. Sam. Rasin
P. Ann Calvert	Benjamin Kelly
Q. Elizabeth Caulk	Elizabeth F. Ringgold
R. Elizabeth Crouch	Thomas Rasin, 2
S. Thomas Dodson	Philip Rhodeniser
T. Frederick Devoti	George Rhodeniser
U. Isabella Doyson	Thomas Smith & Co.
V. Robert Dunn	Eliza Smith
W. Isaac Dawson	Averill Smith
X. Wm. W. McDaniel	John Swift
Y. Wm. Erwin	T. Anna Tower
Z. Harkless Frisby	Mrs. Ann Trulock
A. Eliza Fiddes	Thomas Tolson
B. Wm. Frisby	John Thomas
C. Richard I. Frisby	George Tiler
D. Harriot Glenn	Marmaduke Tilden
E. John Glendville	Matthew Tilghman
F. James Gale	Wm. Vanlear
G. Hannah Gilchrist	H. Rev. Archibald Walker
H. Woolman Gibson	George Waits
I. David Harrod	James Wheat
J. Benjamin Harbert	Hannah Woodland
K. Wm. Hines	
L. July 16	

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connections, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.

Easton, July 16

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 21st day of October next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz:

- 1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Great Lakes and the State of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.
- 2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.
- 3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.
- 4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.
- 5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire.
- 6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts.
- 7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.
- 8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, north of the Highlands and within the State of Vermont.
- 9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York; south of the Highlands, including West Point and within the State of New Jersey.
- 10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.
- 11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.
- 12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.
- 13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.
- 14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.
- 15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said State.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of the quart of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the U. States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof, bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months on advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.—It is also to be permitted to all & every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported; that any time, in case of emergency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander, shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the contractors of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the U. States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credit and character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the U. States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract have in force, have been consumed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of War.

July 11, (16)

11

NOTE.—The Editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week until the first of October next.

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, by EDWARD STUART, of Queen Ann's county, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors and the supplements thereto;" a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application, and being also satisfied that the said Edward Stuart is actually confined for debt only:—I do therefore order that the body of the said Edward Stuart be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday of October next, next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors: and I do further order that the said Edward Stuart by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday of October term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit.

Given under my hand this sixth day of July, 1816.

True copy,

RD. T. EARLE.

July 16

CASH,

And liberal prices will be given for FORTY YOUNG NEGROES, of both sex. For information apply at the bars of James Muddoch, Easton, Sam. Chaplain, Centerville, and Nathaniel Hinson, Chester Town, to

THOMAS RAGLAND.

July 16

74

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The Principal of Washington College being about to leave the Institution, the undersigned have been directed, by the Visitors and Governors of the College, to give notice that applications will be received from any person competent to succeed him.

To a gentleman whose testimonials shew a satisfactory situation may be made desirable and lucrative. It will be expected that any applicant will engage to teach the Latin and Greek languages and the higher branches of the mathematics.

Appointments in the College, sufficient to accommodate a large number of boarders, can be furnished to a teacher with a family.

Application by letter, directed to the subscribers or either of them, residing in Chester Town, will be promptly attended to and the most minute information cheerfully given.

WM. BARROLL, } Committee.
RICHARD RINGGOLD, }
E. F. CHAMBERS, }

Chester Town, June 25

FOR SALE.

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situated in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Smith and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship-building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of orchard, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 2

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of her FARM, lying in the upper part of Queen Anne's county, adjoining the Lands of the late Major Thomas Harris, and near Emory's Cross Roads.

The Farm contains about 250 acres, of which a large proportion is well timbered; it has on it an orchard of young apple trees of choice fruit. Persons desirous to purchase may view the premises by calling on the tenant.

The terms, which may be made to accommodate the purchaser, can be known on application in person or by letter to Maj. Wm. Graves, Buck N. Kent, Kent county, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Esq. of this place, or to the subscriber.

MARY WILMER.

Chester Town, June 19

FOR SALE.

A Farm, containing 250 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hillsborough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and handsome; about two thirds of the Land is still and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces very good corn or rye, besides there is a branch through which runs a never failing stream of water which might be made a good mill seat: persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one there. Should it best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr. Edward B. Hardecastle, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

May 21

For Sale, or to Rent.

A valuable Lot of Ground, containing 12 1/4 acres, situate at Adams's Landing, in Caroline county, on Choptank River, and about one mile from Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Lucas; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, with convenient out houses, a store house, granary, and wharf, where vessels drawing 9 feet water, may come with safety, a large still house, erected for the purpose of distilling Whiskey, with a convenient pond of excellent water, well calculated to answer other purposes; adjoining to the premises, is an excellent fishery, and this place is handsomely situated to carry on vessel building; further descriptions is considered unnecessary as it is expected persons wishing to purchase will view the situation—if the above Lot should not be sold this season, it will be to rent for the ensuing year. For terms apply to Col. Wm. Potter, Caroline county, Mr. Jacob Reese, Denton, or to the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

June 25

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore.

Aug. 29

NOTICE.

The subscribers having entered into partnership in trade under the firm of

EDMONDSON & ATKINSON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have received a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Which they will sell on pleasing terms for cash, at the store lately occupied by Hands & Edmondson.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON,
ISAAC ATKINSON.

July 2

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight, or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKERS.

Easton Point, Feb. 29

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES.

Has commenced running from Easton to Wilmington on Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Haddaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Line shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT KEDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAM'L CHAPLAIN,
JAS. MURDOCH.

Apr 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. Also the baggage at the risk of the owners

Pay-Master General's Office.

Washington City, June 25, 1816.

Information is hereby given to claimants for five years half pay, in addition to the notice issued from this office, dated the 9th of May, 1816.

That by the first section of the law therein referred to, *unions* of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the regular army, rangers, sea fencibles, volunteers and militia, excepting those of the regular army, who enlisted to serve for the periods of "five years" and "during the war," are, in their own right, as widows, entitled to five years half pay; provided the husband "died while in the service of the United States during the late war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or who shall have died at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received whilst in the service." Where there is no widow, or where she is intermarried, the child or children, under 16 years of age, are entitled to the said half pay pension.

That the 2d section of the law of the 16th of April, 1816, where all the children of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, who enlisted for five years or during the war, and who were "killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease, while in the service of the United States, during the late war," are under the age of sixteen, they are entitled to five years half pay, to commence on the 17th day of February, 1815: Provided all claim, right, title and interest in and to the land, or land warrant, be, within one year from the 16th of April, 1816, relinquished, surrendered, and given up by their guardians. Evidence of guardianship, from under seal of the proper authority, must be produced, and the guardian, at the time of receiving each payment, must shew that the child or children be living.

ROBERT BRENT,

Pay-Master General

July 4, (9)

Printers of the Laws of the United States, will give the foregoing three insertions in their papers.

NOTICE.

Those soldiers belonging to the late army of the United States entitled to pensions, are informed, that it is only necessary to forward their discharges and certificates of disability to the War Department, stating in what particular State, Territory or District they reside, and wish to receive their allowances, when certificates of pension will be issued by the Secretary of War, and forwarded to them, free of charge whatever; and also, that the services of an agent are not at all required in procuring for them their pensions, awarded by the government to their gallantry and their wounds.

War Department, June 18.

The Editors publishing the Laws of the United States are required to give this advertisement four weeks insertion, and send their accounts for payment to the Department of War.

July 2

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry Moreign*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

ELLENDER MOREIGN, Adm'r
of Henry Moreign, dec'd.

July 2

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY.

Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of *Leathers*, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work, with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N. B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.

Easton, March 26

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single Woman, that can come well recommended, is wanted as a House-keeper, in a genteel family—none other need apply. Apply at the Star office

Office of Claims, For property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; and if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

First Class of Cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted rifleman, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle
2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.
3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description.

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer or surviving officer commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, with certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must be practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received the claimant must make on oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

Second Class of Cases.
"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted rifleman or volunteer, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.
2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

Third Class of Cases.
"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by the enemy, of any horse, mule or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, which such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof." This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, mule, or ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases the claimant must produce the certificate of officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer or surviving officer under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them, be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time and place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth Class of Cases.
"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof." This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of their owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

"When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount

which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commanding officer of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

Sixth and last Class of Cases.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied by a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the U. States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage: provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of the destruction."

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant, of all sums which he may have received on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the U. States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars; and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same; in case of his death, to his legal representative, or, in either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any City, Town, or Borough, within the same, or a Justice of the Peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the Clerk or Prothonotary of any Court within the same. But the seal of any city, town, or borough, or the attestation of any judge of the U. States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington, in the building occupied by Congress during its last session, for the reception of the foregoing claims.

The printers of the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,

Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 6, (11)

NOTICE.

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24TH, 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule. In all the cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz:

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must, expressly state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim in question, has been given, within the knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or, if received, must state the cause of its non-production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date, as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,

Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 26, (July 2)

The Printers in the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

The subscribers, residents of Miles River Neck, are desirous of renting a tolerable large FARM, with comfortable improvements; for such a farm we will give a liberal rent—As we are but little known to the public, we refer those who have such property to rent, for our characters and ability to comply with our engagements, to our neighbors, by whom we have lived upwards of 20 years, viz:—Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Tighman, General Benson, and all the inhabitants of Miles River Neck. A line addressed to either of us will be immediately attended to.

DEBORAH BLAKE,
JOHN W. BLAKE.

Miles River Neck, July 2

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William B. Wicks, late of Caroline county, dec'd, either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, &
Henry Whiteley,

Executors.

White-Lyburg, Del. Nov. 7

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named *GEORGE* and *PETER*.

GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is apt to be impudent when spoken to—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, shoes lined and bound.

PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. *Peter* has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat, one ditto green half worn, one yellow Mirlles waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

George and *Peter* are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Seth.

Head of Wye, Dec. 12

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst. living in Talbot county, Md. near Easton, a negro man called *Joseph Henry*, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off, a small scar on his chin near his lip, and has an impediment in his speech; he was brought up to house work, and is a good waiter and cook, and delights much in that employment—had on and carried with him sundry clothing of nankeen, and one suit of country kersey nearly new; he claims to wife a negro girl in Baltimore, belonging to Mr. John McIntire, Calvert street, called *Flora*, purchased by him for a term of years from Robert Spedden, of Easton, which term is out or nearly. I will give \$30 if *Joseph* be taken in this State and secured so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured as aforesaid, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

RICHARD SHERWOOD,

June 18

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Hills Cross Roads, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, on the 24th of last month, a negro girl named *ANN*, about 16 years of age, light color and well made, limps a little in her right foot in damp weather, she has lost one of her lower front teeth; and had on country clothing. She is supposed to have made for Talbot county, where she was raised. Twenty dollars will be paid if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured so that the subscriber gets her, and the above reward if taken out of the State, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL HEATHERS.

July 2

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, as a runaway, on the 13th inst. a negro man who calls himself *JAMES*, and says he belongs to Mr. George Harris, of Berkeley county, Virginia. *James* is 18 or 19 years of age, dark complexion, 5 feet 5 inches high, and has a scar on the left side of his head; his clothing when committed was a drab colored cloth coat, tow linen shirt and trousers, one old Mirlles waistcoat, and an old hat. His owner has requested to release him or he will be sold for his jail fees, &c. as the law directs.

DANIEL SCHNEELY, Sh'f

Washington county, Md.

June 24, (July 2)

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Allegany county, on



VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, JULY, 1816.

No. 47—871.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by**THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,**
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are **TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS** per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. —
An paper can be discontinued, until the same is
renewed.Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the County Court, and to be mediated, will be sold on **WEDNESDAY**, the 21th inst. on the premises at Bousborough, one House and Lot, one negro man named Andrew, taken in execution as the property of Joseph Talbot, to satisfy the claim of Robert Wootters. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by**JAMES KEENE, Late Sheriff.**

July 9 3

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order issued from the Honorable the Judges of Dorchester County Court, at March term, eighteen hundred and sixteen, to us directed, we shall offer at public sale, the Lands of the late Gen John Eccleston, On Saturday, the 27th day of July next, in the village of New Market, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the morning, on the terms following, what is to say:—

1st. One third of the purchase money payable in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.
2d. One other third of the purchase money payable in two years, with interest from the day of sale.
3d. The other remaining third of the purchase money payable in three years, with interest from the day of sale.
4th. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved securities to the several representatives for their proportionable parts of the said purchase money.**THOMAS ENNALLS,
WM. W. ECCLESTON,
WILLIAM BRADLEY,
DANIEL SULIVANE,
HENRY HASKINS.**

June 25 5

Land for Sale.

These valuable FARMS will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on the following days, viz. No. 1 & 2 on the 29th day of the present month; and No. 3 on the 31st day of the same month.

No. 1 is situated in Kings creek Hundred, Talbot County, formerly the property of Samuel Rowman, deceased; at present occupied by Abner Kirby. This farm contains about three hundred and forty-eight acres of Land, more or less.

No. 2 contains about three hundred and twenty six acres, more or less, and joins No. 1, at present in the tenure of Joseph Spence. — It is intended to lay off three farms, so that each shall have a proper proportion of timber, as no. 1 is at present more plentifully supplied with that necessary article than no. 2. The soil of each of the above described farms is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco and clover, &c. and is thought to be very congenial to the use of Plaster of Paris.

No. 3 contains about one hundred and seventy acres, more or less, situated in a fork of the mill pond of John Bennett's mill. This is a tract is commonly called excellent corn land, the soil being a rich light loam well adapted to the growth of clover, with assistance of Plaster of Paris; any further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to purchase will no doubt view the property.

There will also be offered at public sale on the 22d day of the 8th month, several Lots of from 5 to 7 acres, near the town of Easton, on the road to Dover Bridge. — Also a small Lot near Easton Point.

Plants of the above described property will be made out as soon as possible, which may be seen at the subscribers office, previous to the sale.

The terms will be made known on the days of sale.

ROBERT MOORE, Esq'r
of Wm. Meigs, dec'd.

7th mo. 2d 5

N. B. On the 30th inst. will be offered at public sale on the court house green a pair of timber trunks with a screw.

R. M.

Valuable Land for Sale.

According to the last will and testament of Miss Catharine Hackett, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on **THURSDAY**, the first day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a tract of LAND, containing about 173 acres, situated about two and a half miles from Church Hill. This Land is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and is equal to any in the neighborhood with proper attention; there is on the premises a good dwelling house and kitchen, a large barn, stable and other out-houses, a large orchard of excellent apple trees, and also several excellent beds of shell marble. Any person wishing to view the premises will call on Mr Joseph Smyth, who lives on the same, or on the subscriber near Church Hill.

The terms of payment will be one half of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the other half payable in one year with interest on bond with good security.

JAMES BUTCHER, Esq'r.

July 2 5

AN APPRENTICE.

Of respectable connexions, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.

Easton, July 16

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, in the village of Federalsburgh, on **SATURDAY**, the 3d day of August next, one small FARM, lying and being in Caroline County, about two miles from the aforesaid village, & adjoining the Lands of the late Joseph Douglass, Esq. Also several Lots of Ground in the said village of Federalsburgh, with the improvements thereon, which said Lands and Lots of Ground was formerly the property of Major Joseph Nicols, deceased.

One third part of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; one third of said purchase money at 12 months from the day of sale; and the other third part a credit of 6 years will be given, the purchasers giving their bonds with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

A. S. STANFORD,

Acting for the heirs of Joseph Nicols.

July 16 3

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Five hundred & eighty-four acres of LAND, lying in Caroline County, State of Maryland, and situated on the main road, within 5 miles of the county town, and four from Greensborough, and near the navigable waters of Great Choptank river. The tract contains 27 1/2 acres of Land, in a good state of cultivation, divided into two townments, one of 23 1/2 acres, and one of 42 1/2 acres, on each of which is erected a commodious dwelling house and other out buildings, on the former there is a good barn, and on each a tolerable apple orchard; the remaining 310 acres consist of prime Wood Land, heavily timbered with white, black, red & Spanish oak, with a proportion of chesnut, hickory and ash, excelled by no Land in the county for ship timber, staves, scantling, bark, &c. and lays in a healthy country, convenient to grist and saw mills.

There is also a never failing stream by which this Land is bounded, and on which might be a mill or other water works erected at a small expense. The above Land offers to men of enterprize a handsome speculation. A plan or draft of the Land may be seen and the terms of sale made known (which will be moderate, as I am determined to sell) by applying to Mr. W. Meeteer, merchant, Baltimore, Dr. W. Whitely, near the premises, or to the subscriber at New Ark, New Castle County Del.

HENRY WHITELEY.

N. B. Should the above property not be sold at private sale before the 5th day of AUGUST NEXT, it will on that day be sold at public auction in the city of Baltimore.

NOTICE.

The extreme illness of the Principal Assessor of the Second District of Maryland prevented his attending at the times and places appointed for the purpose of receiving proposals that may be made as to the revised enumerations, valuations and changes made in the direct tax lists. — It is appointed therefore, for himself or deputy, to attend at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 23d; at the Court House in Centerville, on Wednesday the 24th; and at the Court House in Denton, on Friday the 26th of the present month July, for the purpose aforesaid.

SAM'L TENANT,

Principal Assessor 2d Dist. of Md.

St. Michaels, July 16 2

A GENERAL CAMP MEETING.

For Caroline, Talbot, and Queen Ann's circuits, will be held to commence on **WEDNESDAY**, the 21st day of August, and to close on the Tuesday following, adjacent to the main road from Hillsborough to Easton, and within a mile of the former place, on the banks of Puckahoke creek. The place set apart for this Religious purpose being within a few hundred yards of sleep navigation and immediately at a good landing place, is rendered easy of access to persons disposed to visit it by water.

July 9 7

BANK OF CAROLINE,

June 25, 1816.

The stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that an election for nine directors will be held at the Court House in Denton on the first Monday in August next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and close at 3 P. M.

By order,

THO. CULBRETH, Cash'r.

P. S. By the act of incorporation, not more than seven of the present board are eligible.

T. C.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

2d July, 1816.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the **FIRST MONDAY** of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen directors for this Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

July 9 4

To be rented the ensuing year,

That valuable and highly improved estate, on the waters of Third Haven, now occupied by Mr Henry H Edmondson. For terms apply to Charlotte L Edmondson in Easton, or to J. Edmondson near the premises.

July 9 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined Inn keeping in the town of Easton, invites those indebted to him to come forward and close their accounts without delay; those having claims against him will bring them in for settlement to him, or Mr John Applegarth, who is duly authorised to collect and pay away.

RICHARD BARROW.

July 2

Mineral Water Fountains.

WM. W. MOORE.

At his Shop has now in full operation his fountains of

MINERAL WATER.

Easton, 7th mo 2d

THOS. P. HENNETT,

HAVING RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,

WITH A HANDSOME

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON.

Offers them to the public at very reduced prices for CASH.

T. P. H. will give the highest prices, either in Cash, or in Goods at cash prices, for WOOL, common, mxd, or Merino.

Easton, July 16

Canton China, Liverpool and

Glass-Ware,

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

Selling to store keepers at the most reduced prices by

CARTER & TYNDALE,

No 111, North Front St. Philadelphia

June 18 89

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a

are now opening

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS

AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cas. Cambric, muslins,

French and India silks Silk shawls,

(of various descriptions. Comfy handkerchiefs,

Colored & black Can. Twill and plaid shawls,

Fancy muslins and leno Seersucker and muslins,

Silk & cotton hose, Marcelline vesting,

Sewing loom and other and colored shillings,

They have also received a supply

FRESH TEAS,

And expect in a few days to receive

CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S TEA, &c.

They offer them all REMARKABLY LOW, and invite their friends and the public to examine their goods.

CLAYLAND IABB.

Easton, June 4

The Fountain Inn Tern.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken

Fountain Inn Tern,

in Easton, lately occupied by Michael Barrow. He returns his thanks for encouragement he has received, and solicits general patronage.

WILLIAGREEN.

July 16

NOTICE.

The subscriber has now got vessel in complete order for the reception grain, &c. He returns his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received, and solicits a continuation of the same.

Yours, &c.

NOI BULLEN.

Easton, July 16

NOTICE.

The subscriber being authorized to collect all monies due Doctor George S. Sprouton, in Talbot County, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him to come forward and pay the same without delay, or else will be taken to compel the same.

JAMES CHAPLAIN.

Trappe, July 16 3

NOTICE.

Art. persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John B. Downes, late of Talbot County, deceased, either on bond, note, or on account, are requested to come forward and settle at an early date, as it is the wish of the executor to settle the estate; and all persons having claims against said deceased's estate are directed to present them legally liquidated for settlement to SAMUEL GREEN, Jun. who is authorized by me to receive and pay all accounts.

July 16

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of her FARM, lying in the upper part of Queen Ann's County, adjoining the Land of the late Major Thomas Morris, and near Henry's Cross Roads.

The Farm contains about 250 acres, of which a large proportion is well timbered; it has on it an orchard of young apple trees of choice fruit. Persons disposed to purchase may view the premises by calling on the tenant.

The terms, which may be made to accommodate the purchaser, can be known on application in person or by letter to Maj Wm. Graves, Buck Neck, Kent County, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Esq. of this place, or to the subscriber.

MARY WILMER.

Chester Town, June 18 6

Wanted at this Office,

A LAD from 12 to 14 years of age, that can come well recommended, as apprentice to the Printing Business—none others need apply.

June 11.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remain in the Post Office at Chester Town, July 1st, 1816.

Nathaniel John Jeffers

Elizabeth Johnson

Isaac Lamb, 2

Sarah Lynch

Joshua Lamb

John Maxwell, junr.

Rachel Murry

John Noland

Ann K. Nail

Wm. Pryor

Henry W. Peck

Miss Sally B. Perryman

Milla Pearce

Capt. Sam. Pasin

Benjamin Kelly

Elizabeth F. Ringgold

Thomas Rasin, 2

Philip Rhodenhaier

George Rhodenhaier

Thomas Smith & Co.

Edza Smith

Averilla Smith

John Swift

Ama Tower

Mrs. Ann Truflock

Thomas Tolson

John Thomas

George Tiller

Marmaduke Tiden

Matthew Tighman

Wm. Vanlear

Rev. Archibald Walker

George Watts

James Wheat

Hannah Woodland.

July 16 3

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remain in the Post Office at Centreville, Md. July 1st, 1816.

Senah Busick,

Levi Lee,

John Lucas,

Elender Meloney,

Richard Moffett,

Wm. Murphy,

Joseph H. Nicholson,

Thomas Perkins, 3

Anna M. Pearce,

Louisa Darratt,

Wm. B. Richardson,

Susan Rogers,

Joseph Thompson, 2

Sarah Thomas,

Chas. C. Thompson,

John Walters,

G. W. T. Wright,

Capt. James Wright.

July 9 3

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopson, situate in Talbot County, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow. — Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States, the sum of one million of dollars per annum, for eight years, is hereby appropriated, including the sum of two hundred thousand dollars per annum, for three years, of the unexpended balance thereof, appropriated by an act approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "an act concerning the Naval Establishment."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be built nine ships, to rate not less than seventy four guns each, and twelve ships, to rate not less than forty four guns each, including one seventy four and three forty four gun ships, authorised to be built by an act, bearing date on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "an act to increase the Navy of the United States;" and in carrying this act into effect, the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized, as soon as the timber and other necessary materials are procured, and the timber properly seasoned, to cause the said ships to be built and equipped; or if, in his judgment, it will more conduce to the public interest, he may cause the said ships to be framed and remain on the stocks, and kept in the best state of preservation, to be prepared for service in the shortest time practicable, when the public exigency may require them.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States, the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be procured the steam engines, and all the imperishable materials necessary for building and equipping three steam batteries, on the most approved plan, and best calculated for the waters in which they are to act; and such materials shall be secured in the best manner to ensure the completing such batteries in the shortest time practicable, when they or either of them, in the opinion of the President, may be required for the public service; and the President is further authorised to cause to be completed, and kept in the best state of preservation, the block ship now on the stocks, near New Orleans.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the moneys appropriated by this act shall not be transferred to any other object of expenditure, nor shall any part thereof be carried to the fund denominated "the surplus fund."

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

A RESOLUTION

Relative to the more effectual collection of the public revenue.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to cause as soon as may be all duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or treasury notes, or notes of the bank of the United States as by law provided and declared or in notes of banks which are legal currency of the United States, and that from and after the twentieth day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States as aforesaid ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or treasury notes, or notes of the bank of the United States or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 30, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Regulating the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crown of France, and five franc pieces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from the passage of this act, and for three years thereafter, and no longer, the following gold and silver coin shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, videlicet: the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven grains, or eighty eight cents & eight ninths per pennyweight: the gold coins of France, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven and a half grains, or eighty seven and a quarter cents per pennyweight: the gold coins of Spain, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty eight and a half grains, or eighty four cents per pennyweight: the crowns of France, at the rate of one hundred and seventeen cents and six-tenths per ounce, or one hundred and ten cents for each crown weighing eighteen pennyweights and seventeen grains: the five franc pieces, at the rate of one hundred & sixteen cents per ounce, or ninety three cents and three mills for each five franc piece weighing sixteen pennyweights and two grains.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the foregoing gold and silver coins made current by this act, to be had at the mint of the United States, at least once in every year; and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

REMARKS ON

"The History of England, from the earliest period to the close of the year 1812. By J. Bigland. With an Appendix; being a Continuation to the Treaty of Paris." BY AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.

No. I.

The duty of the historian is one of no common interest or importance. The dignity of the station and the influence which he has progressively acquired over individuals, governments and nations, render it highly reasonable. A few years have completely revolutionized this branch of knowledge, and extensively enlarged the sphere of the author's usefulness and duties. Formerly the paragon of haughty monarchs and the cold narrator of disconnected events, he has now entrusted to him the important charge of tracing the progress of freedom and knowledge, of examining passing events with an impartial eye, and of assigning to individuals their respective ranks in the scale of virtue and of greatness, and they pass under his review. He thus becomes the judges of the merit of individuals, as well as nations. The character and fame of each actor in the drama of life are entrusted to his hands. The data and materials are furnished by him from which posterity are enabled to form an estimate of the integrity of rulers and the justice and the policy of governments.

In order to enable the reader to profit by the experience of past generations, and to avoid the dangers of preceding governments, the most important requisites to be the observance of truth: Its neglect defeats at once the noble ends and advantages of historic writing. To present the advance of the species in moral and in knowledge, the progressive improvement of society and the establishment of liberty and good government, illustrated and enforced by the events which it records, appear to be the legitimate and prominent objects of history. A want of fidelity in their narration, would evidently frustrate the accomplishment of its objects. The inferences and conclusions deducible from these facts must be fallacious, in consequence of the incorrectness of the premises. Human nature is thus exhibited in a false and deceptive light, calculated to mislead the unwary. The example of decayed fabrics and tottering systems are presented to view, to corrupt, without instructing or improving.

The same reasons which demand fidelity also require candour and impartiality. Influenced by his passions and his prejudices, the historian may frequently give such a colouring to the events, as to mislead the reader. Posterity is continually viewing the characters and occurrences which from his theme, thro' the jaundiced eye of an author blinded by passion and bigotry. The result of this is equally injurious. The reader is deceived, and the advantages of history lost alike by the influence of prejudice or falsehood.

The historian is under solemn obligations to these rules. By taking upon himself the character of an historian, he obligates himself to the public to present a faithful narration of facts unbiased by prejudice or party. Let us for a moment examine how the gentleman now before us has performed his duty: Whether, assuming, he has also supported the character of the judge, the historian, and the benefactor of mankind.

The work now before us, professes to be intended "equally for the library and the school." However well calculated it may be for the atmosphere of England, we deem it wholly unfit for American youth.—The principles it labors to establish, are evidently incongenial with the Constitution of this country, and dangerous to the cause of freedom, and the happiness of the human race. The "legitimacy & divine rights of kings," and consequently a contempt for the people and republican governments in general, are inculcated throughout the work. Altho' these doctrines may be perfectly compatible with the British Constitution, and the system of corruption and tyranny established in that country, we conceive them wholly inconsistent with the preservation of our liberty and rights.—They are false in theory, as they are destructive to the happiness of man in their effects. We shall not at present enter into a discussion of these principles: It is sufficient for us to know that they are opposed to our Constitution, and that their dissemination and adoption in this country would prove fatal to our freedom and repose. To corrupt the political principles of the American people, infuse an apathy and coldness to the interests of freedom, and eventually to undermine the foundation of our republican institutions, must be the tendency of works of this nature.—As we love our free government, as we desire to maintain secure and happy this asylum of the oppressed, and as we hope to preserve untainted "Heaven's best gift to man," and to bequeath to our posterity unimpaired, this last refuge of an enslaved world, we must discountenance the dissemination of such tenets and works. It is a duty we owe to our fathers who purchased it with their blood, and erected it by their wisdom.—Our own characters and fame, acquired by resistance to injury and insult, demand its preservation. Above all, we owe it to our posterity, who shall succeed us. Let it never be said, we bequeathed an inheritance of slavery to our descend-

ants, or blasted the exiles of an anxious and oppressed.

The author also omits, important facts, which could scarcely have escaped his observance, and which, by their contrast, would have rendered his work more instructive.—Among these, the prominent are "the dispute" between I. with Anselm,—"the war of 1101, with France, and Frederick's seven years war."—The war of the important campaign of 1809, in the French and Austrian battles were nearly balanced, and which let the most important consequences agitate the world, is dispatched here of two lines, while the insurrection of Tyrol, under Hofer, is altogether unnoticed.

The conciseness of the author, he narrow bounds which he has pretended to his history, will not admit of a detail of the events which come under his notice. Their prominent and important features might have been received more ample delineation, their effects and causes might have been traced with more fullness and perspicuity. Without these circumstances, work becomes dull and uninteresting, the advantages it promises are defeated. The author particularly fails in his narration of the commencement, progress and termination of the French revolution. An event so unparalleled in man experience, so important in its facts, and so intimately connected with the fate of Europe, certainly deserves a place in the "History of England." Yesterday his royal highness the prince regent had a levee at Carlton house, rapid glance, a few desultory and general remarks, together with some of the leading events, are all that appear from different parts of the country, except memorable occurrence. Its laudative of loyalty and affection upon and spirit, the manner in which the late happy marriage of the princess conducted, its influence upon literature, morals and liberty, and many important facts attending its progress, remain altogether unnoticed. Notwithstanding this omission, we are still furnished with a confidence of the public in the financial resources of the country, and in the salutary arrangements of the chancellor of the exchequer.

We may in the first place fairly conclude, that those wars which for 25 years have deluged the Continent of Europe with blood, and covered her with desolation, and in which England is deeply concerned, were caused by the unwarrantable conduct of the Allied Powers. The demands of the Prince de Kaunitz and the declaration of the Duke of Brunswick, which were sanctioned by the nations of Europe, served as a torch, which lighted a conflagration that had well nigh consumed those nations, and buried its authors in one common ruin. The establishment of a Republic in the centre of Europe, the enjoyment of rational freedom by a people who had groined under the most abject slavery, was an example which endangered the existence of surrounding tyrannies, and shook the thrones of the monarchs of Europe. With the eagle eye of despots they observed at every step the march of freedom, and augured the approach of liberty in every hallowed breeze. Determined to impede its progress and to stop its glorious career, the means employed to effect its destruction were as vile as the purpose was infernal. The very attempt to obtain freedom was declared a crime, the overthrow of despotism was pronounced Anarchy, and the defenders of liberty were branded with the epithets of Jacobins and enthusiasts.—With the avowed object of re-establishing the tottering tyranny of France, and of crushing the growth of rational freedom, the Allied Powers commenced their operations, declaring resistance to their violence and injustice, criminal, and the exercise of the right of self-defence treasonable.

Did they commence and create this bloody game for power and dominion, their perfidy and ambition heightened its miseries, and prolonged its duration.—This is evident from the numerous proposals for peace, made by the French people at different periods of the Revolution, which were continually rejected, and from the many treaties willfully violated by those nations.—At the commencement of this bloodshed, our continual overture for peace was made by France, and every measure was adopted to effect that object.—In the latter part of the year 1799, and in the year 1805, propositions for a general pacification were made by the French government to England and Austria, at a time when the power of France could defy the utmost efforts of her enemies.—The wantonness of avarice, pride and ambition induced them to reject these offers, and to continue this scene of destruction and death.—The violations of the Treaties of Campo Formio, Luneville, Amiens, Vienna and Tilsit, together with numerous Conventions, remain as an eternal memento of the treachery and perfidy of this Royal Coalition. The prospect of success to them was sufficient ground to warrant a breach of their engagements.—At the shrine of interest and ambition, their plighted faith was unhesitatingly violated, and the happiness and lives of millions were sacrificed by these relentless destroyers.

From these facts we are warranted in drawing this inference that had it not been for unjustifiable interference of the Continental Powers in the internal concerns of France, that nation would have remained in peace, under a comparative free government. The excesses of Revolution commenced with their criminal interposition: Previous to that event the state of France was progressively meliorating—the lower orders of society were rapidly improving, and the happiness of the citizens greatly increased: Education was widely extending and diffusing its benign and salutary influence. Freedom began to dawn propitiously upon

enslaved France, its enervating rays animated and invigorated human exertions, and gave a zest to human enjoyment.* But the destroyer came, and blasting these fair prospects, has left an oppressed and miserable people, a desolate and cheerless waste.

* See also Birkbeck's Notes of a Tour in France, pages 8, 15, 65, 101, 123.

NEW YORK, JULY 13.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The editors of this gazette are indebted to their London correspondents for London papers, &c. down to the last of May, affording several interesting articles.

A letter from an officer in Lord Exmouth's fleet in the Mediterranean, is published, in the London papers. It details the operations of that fleet before Algiers and Tunis, and adds the following:

"The fleet is now (21st of April) under way to Tripoli; and when we shall have effected our negotiations there shall rendezvous at Calvi, in Sardinia; go from thence to Algiers, to obtain a revision of a treaty made by the Dey with America, by which an undue advantage has been granted to that nation, as it respects the disposal of their ports—and then we shall proceed to England."

LONDON, MAY 30.

Yesterday his royal highness the prince regent had a levee at Carlton house, rapid glance, a few desultory and general remarks, together with some of the leading events, are all that appear from different parts of the country, except memorable occurrence. Its laudative of loyalty and affection upon and spirit, the manner in which the late happy marriage of the princess conducted, its influence upon literature, morals and liberty, and many important facts attending its progress, remain altogether unnoticed. Notwithstanding this omission, we are still furnished with a confidence of the public in the financial resources of the country, and in the salutary arrangements of the chancellor of the exchequer.

By our private letters and journals in Paris of 27th this day we find the honages said to have been implicated in the late conspiracy, are Talleyrand, Adolphe and Gouvion St. Cyr, as friends of the duke of Orleans. But the opinion of their criminality already long held, the courtiers who screen the blith character of the revolution from the eyes, says a private letter, "are the cause of dissatisfaction." Marshal Macdonald was complaining to the count d'Artois the other day. I don't know, replied count, you may be mistaken; you are yourself a little revolutionary." "I am not revolutionary," replied the marshal, "but I am a man of the revolution."

INSURRECTION OF THE NEGROES.

We are indebted to a highly esteemed friend for the following very important intelligence: True Amer.

Extract a letter from a gentleman in Candia, C. C. to his friend in Philadelphia.

July 4, 1816.

"Our age and neighborhood have been in great confusion for 2 days past, owing to: fear of an insurrection of the blacks; nothing but the interposition of the being, to whom we are indebted for our mercies, have saved us from dejection.

"This was the fatal night which was to have accomplished a plan, which they had in agitation since last Christmas; it was their intention to have set fire to one part of the town, and while the attention of the people was taken up with that, they meant to have taken possession of the arsenal which is filled with arms and ammunition, and proceed to murder the men, but they were intended to have reserved their own purposes; this is their confession. Our jail is filled with negroes. They are stretched on their backs on the bare floor, and scarcely move their heads, but have a strong guard placed over them; their trials have been going on to day, and six of the ring leaders are to be executed to-morrow.

"This is really a dreadful situation to be in. I think it time for us to leave a country where we cannot go to bed in safety.

"Their thirst for revenge must have been great—it was the wish of some to spare some of the heathens, and they mentioned an old gentleman who is a preacher—he never owned a slave, and has devoted much of his time to preach to them on the plantation; but even him they would not spare.

"I much fear that the execution of these who are now in custody, will exasperate the others & do a great deal of mischief. We are indebted to a slave for a discovery of this plan, but we shall never know who he is, he requested his master when he told him, never to tell his name—he said he did not wish to leave this country, and he knew the negroes would not let him live here.

"The negroes will never know who betrayed them, for they tried to engage all for a great distance round."

FROM THE VEYAY (INDIAN) REGISTER.

STEAM POWER.

The Orleans district court has decided that the legislature exceeded their power in granting Livingston exclusive privilege within her waters. The dis-

covery of the steam-power by the marquis of Worcester, in 1663, is one of the most important that has been bestowed on the world by the invention of man. The steam power now is the property of the great family of man, and the authorities of our country ought to preserve inviolate to the people of this country the free use and application of this useful invention.

A company is formed in Gallatin county, (K.) and are about to erect a steam mill opposite Madison, and arrangements are making to erect a mill at Vevay; the site is chosen.

Mr. Bolton says, that one bushel of coals, containing 84 pounds, will raise 30,000,000 of pounds 1 foot high; that it will grind and dress 11 bushels of wheat; that it will slit and draw into nails 5 cwt. of iron; that it will drive 1000 spindles with the preparation machinery, with the proper velocity; and that these effects are equal to the work of ten horses.

Mr. T. W. Ruble says, a cord of good wood ought to grind and bolt 300 bushels of wheat or saw 5000 feet of plank or roll and slit 10,000 lbs. of iron.

It is reported, that the U. S. frigate Macedonian, has received orders and will sail from Baltimore in a few days for Lima, (Pacific ocean) to demand of the royal Spanish government the immediate restoration of an American whale ship, which lately put into a port on the coast of Peru for supplies, and was seized on the ground of not having a sea letter, which, by our treaty with Spain, is not requisite, unless the European powers are at war. N. Y. Z. Post.

A letter from an officer of high rank in our Mediterranean fleet to his friend in Portland, says—"Major Hall has returned from Madrid: Mr. Murray, late secretary of legation came with him. They are of opinion that Spain will declare war against us, but such is her present deplorable condition, that I am persuaded she dares not do it. She has however, a regular army of 100,000, many of them good troops—and if England could be induced to join her by the cession of Florida, they might make sad work on our southern frontier. B.

Ferdinand VII, protests against the occupation of Parma by the archduchess Maria Louisa. He is also dissatisfied with our provisional possession of a part of West Florida. We believe, however, that he will alter his mind when he has considered Mr. Monroe's letter to Don Onis on this subject. If not, Mr. Erving, our minister to the court of Madrid, will convince him that we are prepared for the result. B.

COURT MARTIALS.

It is stated in a Kentucky paper, that a general court martial, of which major general SCOTT is appointed president, is to assemble at the city of New York, on the 2d of September, for the trial of major general GAINES.

The same paper also states, that a court martial, of which colonel KING is appointed president, is to meet at Nashville, in Tennessee, on the 19th of August, for the trial of gen. BISSELL and col. NICHOLAS. Aurora.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

TO FEDERALISTS.

"Never begin any thing of which you have not well considered the end."

GENTLEMEN,

I have said that you appeared in a combination and conspiracy against the government of the country and the rights of the people. That it may not look like assertion only, the charge of one party which the other does not believe, or, believing, disregards with little scruple, let me recall the instances and proofs to your memory, which, like the apparitions of the dead, may not only startle, but force you to pause, take up reflection, move remorse, and ere it be too late, repentance. There is a point in the progress of human affairs from which it is scarcely possible to recede. A day of grace, beyond which repentance is only bitter regret, passing into despair and a fearful looking for the consummation of evils. Stop, then, before the mine is fired, which must shake the earth around, and bury you and your unlawful hopes in irretrievable destruction.

Why should we go back to the times when the name of Federal first separated itself from the principle of Republicanism?—The new-formed government, spoken into existence by the people, and in which we trust they will forever speak, too soon fell into the hands of Hamilton, Pickens, and such men, who were followed by the self-magnifying speechifiers Governor Morris, Otis, Harper, and a crowd of others, living or dead, now in equal oblivion. While the unsuspecting people trusting to the principles of the Revolution, freshly declared and renewed in the federal constitution; while their confidence rested upon Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others, whose hands were seen, and whose spirit still breathed in the acts of our independence and union; while carelessly looking on, those men rushed into view, and impatient for distinction, with scarcely a qualification in nature besides that restless desire to be distinguished, pressed into power; and finding the principles and reputation of these old Republicans in their way, endeavored to displace and supplant them, that their own accomplishments might appear to the admiring world, cleared from the shade of that eminence by which they were overcast.

But as they could not stand by themselves, they crept to and climbed by the name of Washington. His established fame, and the high estimation he stood in with the people, drew all the court of those who only shine by reflected light. His diffidence, at the same time, exposed him to their practices.—They tarnished his fair fame by their false praise; and, while they sounded his name to the skies, endeavored to shew him less the friend of liberty than the world believed. This obscured his glory at once; for he had none but what was gained in the cause of liberty. The inflexible principles of Jefferson, Franklin and Madison, could only be calumniated. They were joined in the cause of freedom, independence, and republican simplicity in life; and they have been joined in obloquy since divided by death.—Their opponents, to call them so only, is a censure, became the heads of your party, and you have adhered to them as their body.—The spirit and letter of the constitution were opposed to their passions, and the people was in unison with this great political instrument. These leaders of federalism therefore pushed to the daring measure, in the face of all, by the sedition and alien acts, at once to cut the sinews of liberty by destroying a free press, and to take away the jury trial by a despotic rule that required no inquisition by law, or charge of crime in open court, to banish or imprison any who displeased the power they had raised. It is true, the latter was confined to aliens; because it could not possibly be executed at once upon the citizens, who had not yet lost all sense of their rights, or become so dully inapprehensive as to see no danger till it was felt in their vitals; but it prepared the way for extending to all.—When the people should have become familiar with acts of oppression to foreigners, they would not become shocked with the same violence exerted against citizens; especially if taught to regard those of a different party as friends to foreigners, and enemies to their own government. No hatred seems more rancorous than that between citizens of the same country.—It is an old remark, that civil wars are the most furious and cruel. Accordingly, gentlemen, you charged the friends of liberty with foreign attachment; with being French partisans and enemies to their own government; you proceeded to brow-beat, insult, and threaten those who shewed a disapprobation of your proceedings; to imprison, and fine those who wrote or spoke against your measures; and exposed your pernicious designs; while at the same time, you wrote and spoke in the most abusive terms of the republican citizens; taking every licence yourselves of reproach and accusation, at the same time gagging every mouth to prevent a reply from your opponents. Alike cowardly and cruel, you struck blow after blow, and tied up the hands of the sufferers to prevent a return. You attacked as if pride and ambition had a right to attack; and raved with scorn and madness at the defenders of our liberty, as if we had not right of defence. You charged the most eminent of these with plots and conspiracies altogether feigned and false, to destroy their lives; while you were in close connection with the British minister and his agents; with Liston, Bond & Porcupine; you countenanced the minister and conspired with your intimacy, and supported their printer in vilifying the spirit of liberty; degrading our republican institutions, & traducing all who would not give them up; you sounded an alarm of conspiracy when a parcel of soldiers' clothing was preparing in Philadelphia, "supposed for the French; but hushed in a moment when discovered to be the preparation of the English. The plot of your friend and particular Blount, with you English friend and minister, to attack Spain, with which we were at peace, was lightly investigated, faintly prosecuted and quickly dropped. When an American Captain (Jessop) was shamefully beaten, and the country was shamed with him, your leader and secretary of state, Pickens was not ashamed to accept the affected and prostituted honor of a British captain, in satisfaction to the injured man and the insulted country—though the amount of the answer was impudently giving the lie to the charge: and this same man, basely yielding and subservient to an enemy endeavoring by every method to prevent or destroy the prosperity of the country, had the audacious boldness against his countrymen, and in the face of truth and daily evidence, with a horrid consistency in falsehood and enmity to our government, to say "the English government had done us no essential injury"—and as a counterpart of the same malice and contempt of truth, charged the republican administration with subservency to France. Yet this man is your acknowledged leader; and Harper, who has lately repeated the same shameful falsehoods and same degradation of the country, is your leader too, and has received all the honors you could bestow. Are you not then sharers in their plots, accessories and accomplices with them against the country, constitution and mankind?

But it is necessary to go back a little to the times when you could not only denounce, but persecute the citizens who opposed your pernicious course and objects.—You notoriously assailed private citizens for treating your conduct with mainly freedom & openness. You broke into the house of a printer in the State of New York, threw his press out of the windows, damaged his effects and menaced his safety.—You pulled another out of his house at Philadelphia, beat him unmercifully at his own door, in pre-

ence of his shrieking wife and children. You dragged a third into the market place at Reading, in Pennsylvania, and whipped him publicly before his astonished townsmen. A trifling riot in another county of that state, in opposition to some tax-assessors, and which was allayed by a few words was treated as an insurrection against government, and pursued by an army sent to seize a few farmers who were tried for high treason; and by an overbearing Judge, whose conduct forced the counsel to abandon their defence, condemned to death.—When the President, though of party with you, shrunk from the responsible act of shedding the first blood of American citizens, to cement the fabric of tyranny you were so hastily raising, your leaders made it an offence in him, for which he was doomed to displacement. This was the open declaration of Hamilton, your great head and director, in a pamphlet he published afterwards, for the very purpose of detaching the party from the offending President, Mr. Adams. In this, besides making it a crime in him that he dismissed Pickens and made peace with France, he says expressly,—"That it was thought necessary to make some examples; & the pardoning of Fries & his misled companions, was a weakness that lost the opportunity of striking that terror which was intended to produce submission." The cool indifference to blood, which this grand leader of federalism thus avowed, fully displayed the cruel policy of tyrants, by vindictive examples to inspire fear and force submission. And as he appealed to the known sentiments of all his coadjutors, who have never since disclaimed their participation in these purposes, they are justly chargeable with the inhuman policy and tyrannical projects thus disclosed by that bold and savage partizan. When the alarmed citizens found it necessary to disarm you of that power which threatened universal danger, you intrigued with the deluded Burr to defraud the people of their rightful election, by putting him into the supreme executive office in place of Mr. Jefferson, their acknowledged choice. You even plotted to make a President in defiance of the people, by bringing in a bill prepared by Tillhouse in the Senate, to appoint another, under the pretence, which every conscience knew to be false that no choice was made. You desisted because you saw the sword ready to spring from the scabbard; and your affrighted rich ones, from every quarter, with upraised hands and trembling voices, cried out,—It has gone far enough: stop, stop.—For though they would not consider at the beginning, they were now forced to look at the end.

How perversely you strove afterwards to prevent the passage of a law devised to prevent the recurrence of the same mischief, by enabling the people to vote expressly for the man they chose!—How you plotted to destroy the men chosen by the people, thro' profligate press-gone for enough: stop, stop.—For though they would not consider at the beginning, they were now forced to look at the end.

How perversely you strove afterwards to prevent the passage of a law devised to prevent the recurrence of the same mischief, by enabling the people to vote expressly for the man they chose!—How you plotted to destroy the men chosen by the people, thro' profligate press-gone for enough: stop, stop.—For though they would not consider at the beginning, they were now forced to look at the end.

MONITOR.
Baltimore, July 1, 1816.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

OPPUGNATION REWARDED.

"You will let us have your militia to defend you?"

"No, no," says Gov. Strong; "the militia are mine, and not yours. When I see fit, they may march but not a man of them shall move a foot until I give the word."

Now, mark the sequel! The Rebels in the East had scarcely discovered the requisition of the President, before they began to organize an army of their own. A Confederacy is talked of; hints are thrown out of a disunion; and the Grand Convention of Hartford meets to mature the plot and to lay the train for explosion. They must have a tight little army of their own, and Dr. Brooks, the governor elect of Massachusetts is selected as its leader.

The whole, however, vanishes in smoke. Peace comes with healing on her wing. The Rebels are discomfited and disgraced. The plot is blown—the Convention of Hartford becomes only a by-word of contempt. The army, the officers, the powder, the ball, all the pomp the circumstances of war is of no further account. The faction would be happy to wipe out every trace of their rebellion; but the commissary, the quarter master, the soldier, and the officer, are not so easily satisfied. They demand their pay. "They want money & must have it." The accounts pour in; and the people begin to complain of their Governor's disbursements.

The governor now changes his tone. "The insolent lion becomes as suppliant as a lamb."

"You will pay us our expenses, sir?"

"Not a cent," replies the secretary of war.

"What, not the troops we have raised?"

"Not a man of them," replies the secretary. "You certainly had a right to raise the troops if you pleased. We do not deny you this privilege in time of war. But if you raise them. You did not ask our consent at first; and it is rather too late to ask us now. You are welcome to all the dignity you enjoy;

we do not envy you that; but as we shared not the dignity, we ought not to share the expense."

"But you will pay for heating the poker?"

"Not a sous.—We did not ask you to do it."

"But Virginia is to be paid?"

"Yes; and so is every state which did her duty. We pay for every militia man who was called out by our orders or placed under our banners.

Such a dialogue may be conceived to have passed between an agent of governor Strong's, and the secretary at war. Mr. Crawford might also have added, that any compensation to governor Strong would have operated as a premium to rebellion; that in any future wars, this example of iniquity would have served as an incitement to sinister purposes; and that the states could not be too soon convinced, that if they do not obey the constitution, they are not to profit by a breach.

A blue light paper has recently discovered, that the federalists in Connecticut defended Com. DECATUR's squadron while blockaded at New London, and thence argues that the blue lights could not have been raised by any person belonging to that party. The premises are false; and if they were true, the conclusion would be entirely fallacious. The squadron was protected by its gallant officers and crews, & by the United States garrison at New London.—It is true, that militia were ordered out to aid in this work; but, if we recollect aright, they never pulled a trigger. Besides, New London, like Stonington, is republican; she returned republican representatives at the late election.

But, supposing the fleet to have been protected exclusively by federalists, does it prove that no man of that party hoisted blue lights? Unquestionably not.—We have always said that the great mass of federalists were honest and patriotic. But can this fact invalidate the equally notorious fact, that hundreds of blue light politicians, virtual enemies of their country, servile British Tories, violent supporters of the British cabinet and all its wicked and tyrannical measures against the United States, belong to the federal party, and impudently take the lead in that party? Is any man so stupid as to discredit the fact, that avowed British partisans, foes to the Union, "blue light" rebels, have always kept the federal party in trouble and disgrace, and encouraged Great Britain to commit every species of injury and insult upon this country?

What, but the language and conduct of such blue lights as Harper, Tichenor, Pickering, Lowell, Quincy, Otis, Parish, Osgood, and the whole host of blue light newspapers, ever stimulated England to provoke us into a war by impressions, blockades & orders in council; measures systematically justified by these men? What, but the clamors, the treachery to their country, the "moral treason" of these worthless outcasts from the pale of honor and patriotism, ever induced England to presume that she could recolonize us, and place her royal vagabonds as rulers over these free & independent states? Who, but such men encouraged John Henry in his mission to effect a dissolution of the union and the degradation of our country into colonial vassalage again? Who, but such blue lights, brought upon us the war, its expenses, its debts, its bloodshed, all its calamities?—And who, but these men and their deluded or wicked partisans, refused after they produced the war, to aid in its prosecution? Who refused to order out the militia to defend the union; and who inspired these militia with preposterous "constitutional scruples"?—Every honest man answer these questions for himself. Balt. Patriot.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER.

The government of Connecticut is greatly admired—by those who administer it, and stonily praised—by those who expect to follow; and we are told very often that our government is the admiration of foreigners; but, mind you, every foreigner coming to settle in this country, gives a good birth to Connecticut, and establishes himself in one of the democratic states.

INTOLERANCE.

The federal papers in this State seem determined to prove our word more conclusively than we could do without their aid.

We claim that every man has a right to exercise his religion and his vote according to his conscience, and that the platform federalists have systematically sought to violate this right and to hold us under ecclesiastical and political subjection.

Now the federal papers come out with great zeal to deny this, and by way of proof that we are free, they abuse every man, who undertakes to act like a free man, unless he acts under their control. Republicans have never expected to be treated with any decency; but episcopalians have been followed and posted like southern runaways, because at the last election they voted as they thought proper.

Where is the mighty political arbiter, who is able to direct his own vote and all other men's? We are willing that all men shall vote and worship as they please, and we have no conception of liberty on any other terms.

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 3.

The dwelling house at the Creek Agency, occupied by the family of the late Col. Hawkins, we understand has

been consumed by fire, together with the furniture and papers including his valuable Manuscripts. Much of the Colonel's leisure from official duties had been devoted to Science and Literature, and his friends had consoled themselves at his death with the reflection, that his works had not perished, but would survive him, to enlighten his Countrymen and immortalize their Author. By this accident the public have lost more than his family. No man living was more conversant with the character of the North American Indians, or better knew the habits, customs and traditions of the Aborigines.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

The Baltimore American informs us that the Spanish Gen. MINA, whose name our readers will recollect, has reached our shores, another exile from Europe. With him is Dr. Mickey Guerra, a native of Mexico, but last from London.

MUNIFICENCE OF NEW YORK.

By a late Report of the Comptroller of the State of New York, it appears that there has been expended on the new Alms House in that City, since the year 1812, \$358,791, and that the old Alms House expenses, from 1813 to this time, has been 260,000 dollars. These expenditures bespeak liberally as well as opulence.

Several white men have been lately murdered by the Pawnees & Osage Indians. The Pawnees justify the act as defending their hunting grounds from the whites. Both the Osages & Pawnees declare, that the few whites who visit their country as hunters, kill more Buffalo in one year than would support both their nations, (containing 10,000 persons) for the same period. It is said that 5000 Buffaloes were killed last fall to procure one boat load of tallow.—The Osages complain likewise that settlements are forming in the midst of their hunting country, 500 miles west of the Mississippi. This about half way to the Spanish villages in Mexico.

INDIANA STATE.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.

We are happy to learn that the Indiana Convention have agreed to accept the terms offered by Congress, by a vote of 37 to 4. They have fixed the general election for the officers of the new state, on the first Monday in August next, and the seat of government at Corydon about 25 pleasant miles from this place, for 9 years, by a majority of one vote. They closed their patriotic labors on Saturday last, by agreeing to a constitution of government for the new state, whose denomination is the State of Indiana. So soon as we receive the constitution of the new state, we shall publish an outline of it for the gratification of our readers.

The following toast was drunk at Charleston on the 4th, by the '76 Association.

"Admiral COCKBURN—A hero entitled to the confidence of his master and the admiration of his fellow subjects. Heroes and Villages bespeak his noble name—Havre-de-Grace and Hampton proclaim his martial DEEDS."

REPUBLICAN STAR,
OR
General Advertiser.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1816.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The salary of the Governor of this State (New Hampshire) has been reduced \$200, that of the Chief Justice 300, and of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court 200 each—that of the Treasurer 200, and of the Secretary of State 100.

Baltimore, July 18.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the public, the arrival in this City of Col. CROGHAN, the hero of Sandusky.

R G BEASLEY, late agent for American prisoners in London, has arrived in this City from England.

By an arrival at Boston, there are London dates to the 31st, and Paris to the 27th of May.—More arrests and more executions in France, from which we may infer, the growing strength of the Bourbon government, protected as they are by the presence of foreign armies.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Calvert—Election of the Senate.
Gen. Joseph Wilkinson, Lewis Sutton.

City of Baltimore—Election of the Senate.
Joseph H. Nicholson.

Baltimore County—Election of the Senate.
George Harryman, George P. Stevenson.

Harford—Election of the Senate.
John Forwood, Jacob Michael.

City of Annapolis—Election of the Senate.
William Kilty, Esq.

Anne Arundel—Election of the Senate.
Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman.

Washington—Election of the Senate.
Frisby Tilghman, John T. Mason.

Prince George's—Election of the Senate.
Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.

Frederick—Election of the Senate.
Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.

Cecil—Election of the Senate.
Edward H. Veizer, Joseph Harlan.

Kent—Election of the Senate.
Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvell.

Talbot—Election of the Senate.
Solomon Dickinson, John Bennett.

Caroline—Election of the Senate.
Frederick Holbrook, James Keene.

Dorchester—Election of the Senate.
Capt. Solomon Pizzit, Wm. W. Eccleston.

The number of visitors at the N. York Vaux hall Gaiety on the evening of the 4th inst. is stated at 12,016, at 50 cents each—and that a sum nearly equal to this was received for refreshments.

M. DE KANTZOW, the Swedish minister, is now at the seat of government.

M. DE NEUVILLE, the French minister, has proceeded from this City to his seat in New Jersey.

We are authorised, by documents we have seen, to state, that the Paymaster General, Mr. Brent, has, since the 10th of April, 1815, placed at the disposal of his deputies in the State of Tennessee, about \$1,200,000 for the pay, &c. of the troops of that State, exclusive of Indian warriors, who have been separately provided for. Ibid.

RETRIBUTION.

England, whose inhabitants have paid heavy taxes to render other nations miserable, now feels misery herself. Her paupers have trebled since the French revolution; and the poor taxes in England and Wales now amount to thirty-two millions of dollars a year. N.Y. Col.

Lord Holland said in a late debate, that the number of persons in England who were in favor of the income tax, and of those in France who were in favor of the Bourbons, might conveniently find room either in Elba, or St. Helena. Ibid.

The New Hampshire Patriot says, "that of the 17 judicial appointments lately made by the Executive, eleven are republicans, and six federal gentlemen."

CONCERT.

SIGNIOR CARUSI & FAMILY,

Reg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that their second CONCERT will take place THIS EVENING, at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, where they will play the most favorite and patriotic airs, all different from those of the first Concert.

Admission 50 Cents.

Signior Carusi informs the Ladies of this place and the country round, that he repairs and tunes Piano Fortes.

July 23 1

Tickets to be had at Mr. Murdoch's Tavern, and at the door of the Court House on the evening of performance.

N B Particulars will be made known by Hand Bills.

COTILLION PARTY.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot are respectfully informed that a COTILLION PARTY will be held at the Court House in Easton, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 26th inst. for the benefit of SIGNIOR CARUSI & FAMILY.

July 23 1

P. S. Gentlemen of the adjoining Counties are invited to attend.

Gentlemen's tickets at \$1, to be had at the Bar of the Union Tavern, and at the Court House door the evening of the BALL.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, the 29th inst. at the late dwelling house, of Mrs. Caroline Goldsborough, in Cambridge, a great variety of household and kitchen furniture, sundry negroes, horses, cows, &c. The purchasers of negroes will be required to give bond, with approved security, not to send or permit them to be sent out of the State.

The particular terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'or of Caroline Goldsborough.

P. S. I have a pair of sawyers to hire out.

July 23 1

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county,

Will be sold at public auction on third day, TUESDAY, the 6th of next month, at the residence of Ann Polis, in Easton, nearly opposite Dr. Moore's, all the personal estate of Isaac Polis, dec'd. consisting of household and kitchen furniture, among which are, one mahogany secretary desk, mahogany dining and breakfast tables, feather beds and furniture, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.—Also a black boy for a term of years; all which will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums of \$5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOSEPH EDMONDSON, Ex'or of Isaac Polis, deceased.

7th mo. ju'y 23 3

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, on THURSDAY, the 22d of August next, for cash only, a part of a tract of Land called *Borough's Folly*, lying and being in Queen Ann's county, containing 110 acres, the property of Thomas Atlix, sold to satisfy a debt due to Robert Keddy, use of Washington Rice. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given on the premises by

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff.

July 23 3

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

WILL NEITHER SHAVE OR SHARE,

But for the accommodation of those who may have on hand,

NOTES OF THE BANKS OF

Elkton, Caroline, Somerset and Somerset & Worcester,

WILL RECEIVE THEM AT PAR FOR

DRY GOODS,

If application is made within 30 days.

July 23 3

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Three or four good Mules, well broke & true to the draft.

FOR SALE.

A well broke gig horse—he is a remarkably fast trotter, and a good hack.—Enquire of the Printer.

July 23 3

STOPPED.

Supposed to be stolen a bank note; the owner by proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement, may have it by calling on the subscriber.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jun.

Easton, July 23 3

NOTICE.

The subscribers having a large, new and elegant SCHOONER in complete order for business, wish to inform the public that every extension shall be used to please those who may favor them with their custom—grain or other produce will be taken on freight on the usual terms, and the interest of the owners particularly attended to; every encouragement they meet with will be received with thankfulness. For freight or otherwise, apply to

C. VICKARS, Easton Point, or W. MARKLAND, Oxford.

July 23 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber will sell on very moderate terms, a Lot of LAND, containing about 80 acres, situate on Great Choptank River, near Cambridge, and adjoining "Palestine," the property of Levin H. Campbell, Esq. This property must be extremely desirable to a person fond of good society, and of residing on the salt water.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE.

Cambridge, July 23 3

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *William Lecompte*, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of February, 1817, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.—Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1816.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE, Ex'or of Wm Lecompte, deceased.

July 23 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1816.

On application of *John Wright*, administrator of *Thomas Valiant*, and *Thomas Hopkins*, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in each of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1816.

Test—

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of July, 1816.

JOHN WRIGHT, adm'r & b. r. of Thomas Valiant & Thomas Hopkins, late of Caroline county, deceased.

July 23 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1816.

On application of *William Potter*, administrator of *Thomas Richardson*, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in each of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of July, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Test—

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of July, 1816.

WILLIAM POTTER, adm'r of Thos. Richardson, dec'd.

July 23 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned crediting *Susan Cox*, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date, she having left my bed and board without any just cause on my part.

HERCULES COX.

Talbot county, July 23 3a

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 10th of June, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself *SARAH BROOKS*; says she belongs to a Mr. Francis Reid of Allegany county, in this State.—He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; had on when committed an old brown cloth great coat, tow linen shirt, striped country linen overalls, and an old wool hat. The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees.

JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'ff of Frederick county, Md.

July 1, (23) 8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 17th of June, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself *SARAH BROOKS*; says she is free, that she was manumitted by a Mr. Joseph Brown, of Baltimore.—She is a bright mulatto, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; her clothing when committed was one blue calico frock, one striped cotton do. an old blue silk bonnet, a pair of green morocco shoes, and a pair of white cotton stockings. The owner is desired to come & release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees.

JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'ff of Frederick county, Md.

July 10, (23) 9

For Sale, or to Rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground, containing 12 1/4 acres, situate at Adams Landing, in Caroline county, on Choptank River, and about one mile from Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Lucas; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, with convenient out houses, a storehouse, granary, and wharf, where vessels drawing 9 feet water, may come with safety, a large still house, erected for the purpose of distilling Whiskey, with a convenient pond of excellent water, well calculated to answer other purposes; belonging to the premises, is an excellent fishery, and this place is handsomely situated to carry on vessel building; further descriptions is considered unnecessary as it is expected persons wishing to purchase will view the situation—if the above lot should not be sold this season, it will be to rent for the ensuing year. For terms apply to Col Wm Potter, Caroline county, Mr. Jacob Reese, Denton, or to the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

June 25 6

FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hillsborough—This Farm is well timbered, and is in tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and handsome; about two thirds of the Land is stiff and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces we corn or rye, besides there is a branch through which runs a never failing stream of water which might be made a good mill seat; persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one there—Should it best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr. Edward B. Hardesty, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

may 21

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Conroy or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore.

aug 29

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 23th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20

STAGES,

Has commenced running from Easton to Wilmington in one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Hadaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Lines shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT KEDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAM'L CHAPLAIN,
JAS. MURDOCH.

ap 30

N.B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hill, running the same day of the Line of Stages. Also the baggage at the risk of the owners.

Pay-Master General's Office,

Washington City, June 25, 1816.

Information is hereby given to claimants for five years half pay, in addition to the notice issued from this office, dated the 9th of May, 1816—

That by the first section of the law therein referred to, widows of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the regular army, ranging sea fencibles, volunteers and militia, excepting those of the regular army, who enlisted to serve for the periods of "five years" and "during the war," are, in their own right, as widows, entitled to five years half pay; provided the husband died while in the service of the United States during the late war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or who shall have died at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received whilst in the service. Where there is no widow, or where she intermarries, the child or children, under 16 years of age, are entitled to the said half pay pension.

That the 2d section of the law of the 16th of April, 1816, where all the children of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, who enlisted for five years or during the war, and who were "killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease, while in the service of the United States, during the late war," are under the age of sixteen, they are entitled to five years half pay, to commence on the 17th day of February, 1815: Provided all claim, right, title and interest in and to the land, or land warrant, be, within one year from the 16th of April, 1816, relinquished, surrendered, and given up by their guardians. Evidence of guardianship, from under seal of the proper authority, must be produced, and the guardian, at the time of receiving each payment, must show that the child or children be living.

ROBERT BRENT,

Pay-Master General.

July 4, (9) 3

Printers of the Laws of the United States, will give the foregoing three insertions in their papers.

Office of Claims,

For property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; and if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

First Class of Cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description—

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer or surviving officer commanding, the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, with certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must be practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received the claimant must make an oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or a gent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

Second Class of Cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen or volunteer, who in the late war afore said, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

Third Class of Cases.

"Any person who, in the late war afore said, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by the enemy, of any horse, mule or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time afore said, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service afore said, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof." This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse a mule an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases the claimant must produce the certificate officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer or surviving officer under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time and place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth Class of Cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of their owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

"When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount

which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

Sixth and last Class of Cases.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied by a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the U. States, he shall be allowed and paid the amount of such damage; provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of the destruction."

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant of all sums which he may have received on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the U. States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commission will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same; or in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or Major or Chief Magistrate of any City, Town, or Borough, within the same, or a Justice of the Peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the Clerk or Prothonotary of any Court within the same. But the seal of any city, town, or borough, or the attestation of any judge of the U. States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington, in the building occupied by Congress during its last session, for the reception of the foregoing claims.

The printers of the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 6, (11) 8

NOTICE.

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24TH, 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule.

In all the cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz:

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must express, by state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim in question, has been given, within the knowledge of such officer.—The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or if received, must state the cause of its non production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date, as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 26, (July 2) 8

The Printers in the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 21st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, north of the Highlands and within the State of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, south of the Highlands, including West Point and within the State of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said State.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the U. States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof, bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months on advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.—It is also to be permitted to all & every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported; that any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander, shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the U. States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the U. States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

July 11, (16) 11

NOTE.—The Editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week until the first of October next.

NOTICE.

Those soldiers belonging to the late army of the United States entitled to pensions, are informed, that it is only necessary to forward their discharges and certificates of disability to the War Department, stating in what particular State, Territory or District they reside, and wish to receive their allowances, when certificates of pension will be issued by the Secretary of War, and forwarded to them, free of charge whatever; and also, that the services of an agent are not at all required in procuring for them their pensions, awarded by the government to their gallantry and their wounds.

War Department, June 18.

The Editors publishing the Laws of the United States are required to give this advertisement four weeks insertion, and send their accounts for payment to the Department of War.

July 2 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd. either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, &
Henry Whiteley,
Executors

Whiteleysburg, Dec. nov. 7

CASH,

And liberal prices will be given for FORTY YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes. For information apply at the bars of James Murdoch, Easton, Sam. Chaplain, Centerville, and Nathaniel Hinson, Chester Town, or to

THOMAS RAGLAND.

July 16 79

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashion from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and bridle. He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHER, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N.B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.

Easton, march 26

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single Woman, that can come well recommended, is wanted as a House Keeper, in a genteel family—none other need apply. Apply at the Star office. may 7

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, by EDWARD STUART, of Queen Anne's county, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors and the supplements thereto;" a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceeding his application, and being also satisfied that the said Edward Stuart is actually confined for debt only:—I do therefore order that the body of the said Edward Stuart be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday of October term next to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors: and I do further order that the said Edward Stuart by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday of October term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit.

Given under my hand this sixth day of July, 1816.

True copy,

RD. T. FARLE.

July 16 4

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER.

GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is apt to be impatient when spoken to—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen—shoes and stockings—shoes lined and bound.

PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home—His clothing, one fur hat half worn, one long cloth coat, one ditto green half worn, one yellow Marseilles waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Seth.

Head of Wye, Dec. 12

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst. living in Talbot county, Md. near Easton, a negro man called Joseph Demby, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off, a small scar on his chin near his lip, and has an impediment in his speech; he was brought up to house work, and is a good waiter and cook, and delights much in that employ—had on and carried with him sundry clothing of nankeen, and one suit of country kersey nearly new; he claims to wife a negro girl in Baltimore, belonging to Mr. John McIntire, Calvert street, called Flora, purchased by him for a term of years from Robert Spaddin, of Easton, which term is out or nearly. I will give \$30 if Joseph be taken in this State and secured so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured as aforesaid, and all reasonable charges if brought home to

RICHARD SHERWOOD.

June



VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1816.

No. 48—872.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PARRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

Land for Sale.

These valuable FARMS will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on the following days, viz. No. 1 & 2 on the 29th day of the present month; and No. 3 on the 31st day of the same month.

No. 1 is situated in Kings creek Hundred, Talbot county, formerly the property of Samuel Bowman, deceased, at present occupied by Abner Kirby. This farm contains about three hundred and forty-eight acres of Land, more or less.

No. 2 contains about three hundred and twenty six acres, more or less, and joins No. 1, at present in the tenure of Joseph Spence. It is intended to lay off three farms, so that each shall have a proper proportion of timber, as No. 1 is at present more plentifully supplied with that necessary article than No. 2. The soil of each of the above described farms is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco and clover, &c. and is thought to be very congenial to the use of Plaster of Paris.

No. 3 contains about one hundred and seventy acres, more or less, situated in a fork of the mill pond of John Bennett's mill. This is what is commonly called excellent corn land, the soil being a rich light loam, well adapted to the growth of clover, with assistance of Plaster of Paris; any further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to purchase will no doubt view the property.

There will also be offered at public sale on the 29th day of the 8th month, several Lots of from 5 to 7 acres, near the town of Easton, on the road to Dover Bridge. Also a small Lot near Easton Point.

Plats of the above described property will be made out as soon as possible, which may be seen at the subscribers office, previous to the sales.

The terms will be made known on the days of sale.

ROBERT MOORE, Ex'or
of Wm. Meluy, dec'd.

7th mo. 2d 5

N. B. On the 30th inst. will be offered at public sale on the court house green a pair of timber wheels with a screw.

R. M.

Valuable Land for Sale.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Miss Catherine Hackett, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the first day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a tract of LAND, containing about 178 acres, situated about two and a half miles from Church Hill. This Land is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and is equal to any in the neighborhood with proper attention; there is on the premises a good dwelling house and kitchen, a large barn, stable and other out-houses, a large orchard of excellent apple trees; and also several excellent beds of shell marle. Any person wishing to view the premises will call on Mr. Joseph Smyth, who lives on the same, or on the subscriber near Church Hill.

The terms of payment will be one half of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the other half payable in one year with interest on bond with good security.

JAMES BUTCHER, Ex'or.

July 2 5

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, in the village of Federalsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of August next, one small FARM, lying and being in Caroline county, about two miles from the aforesaid village, & adjoining the Lands of the late Joseph Douglass, Esq. Also several Lots of Ground in the said village of Federalsburgh, with the improvements thereon, which said Lands and Lots of Ground was formerly the property of Major Joseph Nichols, deceased.

One third part of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; one third of said purchase money at 12 months from the day of sale; and the other third part a credit of 6 years will be given, the purchasers giving their bonds with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

A. S. STANFORD,

Acting for the heirs of Joseph Nichols.

July 16 3

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county,

Will be sold at public auction on third day, (TUESDAY) the 6th of next month, at the residence of Ann Poits, in Easton, nearly opposite Dr. Moore's, all the personal estate of Isaac Poits, dec'd, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, among which are, one mahogany secretary desk, mahogany dining and breakfast tables, leather beds and furniture, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention. Also a black boy for a term of years; all which will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums of \$6 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOSEPH EDMONDSON, Ex'or

of Isaac Poits, deceased.

7th mo. July 23 3

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connections, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.

Easton, July 16

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Five hundred & eighty-four acres of LAND, lying in Caroline county, State of Maryland, and situated on the main road, within 5 miles of the county town, and four from Greenstonsburg, and near the navigable waters of Great Choptank river. The tract contains 274 acres of Land, in a good state of cultivation, divided into two tenements, one of 231 1/2 acres, and one of 42 1/2 acres, on each of which is erected a commodious dwelling house and other out buildings, on the former there is a good barn, and on each a tolerable apple orchard; the remaining 310 acres consist of prime Wood Land, heavily timbered with white, black, red & Spanish oak, with a proportion of chestnut, hickory and ash, excellently no Land in the county for ship timber, staves, scant ling, bark &c. and lays in a healthy country, convenient to grist and saw mills.

There is also a never failing stream by which this Land is bounded, and on which might be a mill or other water works erected at a small expense. The above Land offers to men of enterprise a handsome speculation. A plan or draft of the Land may be seen and the terms of sale made known by applying to Mr. W. Maclester, merchant, Baltimore, or Dr. W. Whitely, near the premises, or to the subscriber at New Ark, New Castle county, Del.

HENRY WHITELEY.

June 8, (July 9) 4 \$24
N. B. Should the above property not be sold at private sale before the 5th day of AUGUST NEXT, it will on that day be sold at public auction in the city of Baltimore.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, on THURSDAY, the 22d of August next, for cash only, a part of a tract of Land called *Borough's Folly*, lying and being in Queen Anne's county, containing 110 acres, the property of Thomas Atlix, sold to satisfy a debt due to Robert Kelly, use of Washington Rice. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given on the premises by

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'f.

July 23 3

MORSELL & LAMB DIN,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

WILL NEITHER SHAKE OR SHARE.

But for the accommodation of those who may have on hand,

NOTES OF THE BANKS OF

Elkton, Caroline, Somerset and Somerset & Worcester,

WILL RECEIVE THEM AT PAR FOR

DRY GOODS,

If application is made within 30 days.

July 23 3

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and

are now opening

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cas- Cambric, muslin, Cal-

simeres, co's, gingham,

French and India silks Silk shawls,

(of various descripti- Comp'y bandanna hand-

ons), kerchiefs,

Colored & black Can- Twill'd and plain cotton

ton crapes, shawls,

Fancy ruff and leno Seersucker and carada-

muslins, rics,

Silk & cotton hose, Marseilles vesting, white

Steam loom and other and colored, &c.

slittings.

They have also received a supply of

FRESH TEAS,

And expect in a few days to receive

CHINA LUSTRE'S QUEEN'S WARE, &c

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and

invite their friends and the public to call and view

their assortment

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, June 4

Canton China, Liverpool and

Glass-Ware,

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

Selling to store-keepers at the most reduced

prices by

CARTER & TYNDALE,

No. 111, North Front St. Philadelphia.

June 18 8q

THOS. P. BENNETT,

HAVING RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA &

BALTIMORE,

WITH A HANDSOME

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON,

Offers them to the public at very reduced prices

for Cash.

T. P. B. will give the highest prices, either in

Cash, or in Goods at cash prices; for WOOL,

commin, mix'd, or Merino.

Easton, July 16

STOPPED.

Supposed to be stolen a bank note; the owner or by proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement, may have it by calling on the subscriber.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jun.

Easton, July 23 3

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Three or four good Mules, well broke & true

to the draft.

FOR SALE,

A well broke gig horse—he is a remarkably

fast trotter, and a good hack.—Enquire of the

Printer.

July 23 3

A GENERAL CAMP MEETING,

For Caroline, Talbot, and Queen Anne's circuits, will be held (to commence on Wednesday, the 21st day of August, and to close on the Tuesday following,) adjacent to the main road from Hillsborough to Easton, and within a mile of the former place, on the banks of Tuckahoe creek. The place set apart for this religious purpose being within a few hundred yards of sloop navigation and immediately at a good landing place, is rendered easy of access to persons disposed to visit it by water.

July 9 7

Mineral Water Fountains.

WM. W. MOORE,

At his Shop has now in full operation his

fountains of

MINERAL WATER.

Easton, 7th mo 2d

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

2d JULY, 1816.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the FIRST MONDAY of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen directors for this Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

July 9 4

BANK OF CAROLINE,

June 25, 1816.

The stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that an election for directors will be held at the Court House in Denton on the first Monday in August next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and close at 3 P. M.

By order,

THO. CULBRETH, Cash'r.

July 2 5

P. S. By the act of incorporation not more

than seven of the present board are eligible.

T. C.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will sell on very moderate terms, a Lot of LAND, containing about 80 acres, situated on Great Choptank River, near Cambridge, and adjoining "Patience," the property of Levin H. Campbell, Esq. This property must be extremely desirable to a person fond of good Society, and of residing on the salt water.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ.

Cambridge, July 23 3

NOTICE.

The subscribers having a large, new and elegant SCHOONER in complete order for business, wish to inform the public that every exertion shall be used to please those who may favor them with their custom—grain or other produce will be taken on freight on the usual terms; and the interest of the owners particularly attended to; every encouragement they wish will be received with thankfulness. For freight or otherwise, apply to

C. VICKARS, Easton Point, or

W. MARKLAID, Oxford.

July 23 3

The Fountain Inn Tavern.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public

in general, that he has taken the

Fountain Inn Tavern,

in Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Bar-

row. He returns his thanks for the encourage-

ment he has received, and solicits a general pa-

tronage.

WILLIAM GREEN.

July 16

NOTICE.

The subscriber being fully authorized to collect all monies due *Doebr George S. Symon*, in Talbot county, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him to come forward and pay the same without delay, or teqs will be taken to compel the same.

JAIES CHAPLAIN.

Trappe, July 16 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been in keeping in the town of Easton, in the indebtedness to him to come forward and close their accounts without delay; those having claims against said deceased's estate are desired to present them legally liquidated for settlement to *Saml'l S. Treves, Jun.* who is authorised by me to receive and pay all accounts.

July 2

ELSA DOWNES, Ex'or.

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single Woman, that can come

well recommended, wanted as a House-keep-

er, in a genteel family—none other need apply.

Apply at the Star office.

may 7

For Sale, or to Rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground, containing 12 1/2 acres, situate at Adams's Landing, in Caroline county, on Choptank River, and about one mile from Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Lucas; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, with convenient out houses, a storehouse, granary, and wharf, where vessels drawing 9 feet water, may come with safety, a large still house, erected for the purpose of distilling Whiskey, with a convenient pond of excellent water, well calculated to answer other purposes, belonging to the premises, is an excellent fishery, and this place is handsomely situated to carry on vessel building; further descriptions is considered unnecessary as it is expected persons wishing to purchase will view the situation—if the above Lot should not be sold this season, it will be to rent for the ensuing year. For terms apply to Col Wm Potter, Caroline county, Mr Jacob Reese, Denton, or to the subscriber.

June 25 6

EDWARD CLARK.

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr John Seth and Mr Chas Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

April 9

P. W. HEMSLEY.

FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hillsborough—This Farm is well timbered, and is in tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and handsome; about two thirds of the Land is silt and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces we corn or rye, besides there is a branch through which runs a never failing stream of water which might be made a good mill seat; persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one there—Should it best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots, with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wye Neck.

May 21

RICHARD SKINNER.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any, on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, junr.

Baltimore.

July 29

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning

next, 25th inst at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave

Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the

season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent ac-

commodations for passengers) apply to the Cap-

tain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at

the Point.

67 All orders, accompanied with the cash, will

be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMMENT VICKARS.

Easton Point, July 23 3

U. S. A. H.

And liberal prizes will be given for FORTY YOUNG NEGROES, of both sex. For information apply at the bars of James Murdoch, Easton, Sam. Chaplain, Centreville, and Nathaniel Hinson, Chester Town, or to

THOMAS RAGLAND.

July 16 7q

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorize the building of three light houses, viz. one on Race Point, one on Point Gammon, and one on the Island of Petite Manon, in the State of Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That as soon as a session shall be made by the State of Massachusetts to the United States, of the jurisdiction over the land sufficient for the purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized to provide, by contract, to be approved by the President of the United States, for building three light houses, viz. one on Race Point, one on Point Gammon, in the town of Yarmouth, and one on the island called Petite Manon, near Nantuxagues River, in the State of Massachusetts; and to furnish the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the persons who shall be appointed by the President for the superintendence and care of the same; and the President shall be authorized to make the said appointments.

July 2

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr John P. Downes, late of Talbot county, deceased, either on bond, note, open account, are requested to come forward, and settle at an early date, as it is the wish of the executor to settle the estate; and all persons having claims against said deceased's estate are desired to present them legally liquidated for settlement to *Saml'l S. Treves, Jun.* who is authorised by me to receive and pay all accounts.

July 15

ELSA DOWNES, Ex'or.

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single Woman, that can come

well recommended, wanted as a House-keep-

er, in a genteel family—none other need apply.

Apply at the Star office.

may 7

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eight thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated; out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes aforesaid, and also for purchasing such lots of land as shall be required for the erection of the said light houses, & other buildings necessarily connected therewith.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to cause the light of Scituate light house to be extinguished, should the extinguishment thereof be deemed expedient for the safety of navigation on the coast.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816. 73

REMARKS ON

"The History of England, from the earliest period, to the close of the year 1812. By J. Bigland. With an Appendix; being a Continuation to the Treaty of Paris." BY AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.

No. II.

In his remarks, respecting America, and the nature and operation of our Government, the author appears to be extremely deficient. While noticing our concerns with G. Britain he also omits many facts having an important and decisive bearing upon the nature and consequences of our intercourse with that country. The notoriety of these events induce us to believe that they were not altogether unknown to the author. The most prominent of these omissions is the blockade of May, 1806; as an historical event alone it certainly observed notice. But as the commencement and cause of that system of violence and injustice towards neutrals, pursued by the Belligerents of Europe, it assumes additional importance. The statement of the author is calculated to deceive the reader and lead to incorrect conclusions. While this unprovoked blockade of the French coast, and the consequent prohibition and destruction of neutral trade is wholly unnoticed, the Berlin decree of France, in retaliation of that measure, is broadly asserted as faithful and unreasonably. Such a garbled and partial statement of facts, is at once disingenuous and dishonorable to the man of science, and the historian.

The disavowal of Mr. Erskine's arrangement is however equally misrepresented. The flagrant breach of faith on the part of the British Government, is justified under the pretence of "some mysterious mistake in the negotiation, which the British government deemed it expedient to rectify."—Mr. Erskine was therefore recalled!—2 vol. p. 482. The circumstances attending this negotiation are too well known to need any remarks. The infringement of that mutual confidence which ought to exist between nations as well as individuals, and the violation of that implied contract created by the institution of society, sanctioned and confirmed by the law of nations, was perpetrated without fear or remorse. The sacred character of ambassador, and the honor and good faith of the rulers of England, were sacrificed to the suggestions of interest, the chimeras of pride and ambition.

With the undoubted knowledge of these facts, after a few remarks on the causes of complaint, and the willingness of the British government to adjust them on equitable terms, our author however proceeds—"After long and tedious negotiations between the two countries, the war faction and French influence in America prevailed, and the government of the U. States determined on a rupture"—p. 483. 2 vol.—In this passage the gentleman evidently mistakes the nature & principles of our government. Under our happy Constitution, a faction cannot legislate or decide upon the interests of the nation. All power originates from the people, and their representatives, freely chosen, are the legislators of this land of freemen. That governments are erected to ensure the happiness of the subject, and that mankind are entitled equally to security for their lives, property and liberty, forms the basis of our Constitution. The act of the representatives therefore becomes the act of the majority of the nation, and our author must be reduced to the absurdity of styling a large proportion of the nation, and the government constituted and appointed by their suffrages, a "faction." The mistake no doubt arises from a comparison of our government with that of England, where the influence of the people is merely nominal.

The charge of French influence, as the cause of war, has been too often asserted without proof, to need any remarks. To suppose that a large proportion of our citizens are under this influence, is ridiculous in the extreme; for let it be kept in mind, that it is the People which decide in this country. We may find sufficient also in British aggressions, in justification of that measure, independent of resorting to any other cause. If the influence of France occasioned these violations and infractions of our neutral rights, by British power, then truly the war was produced by the influence of France; but until that can be proved, we beg leave to differ from the honorable historian.

We are happy, however, to observe the honorable manner in which the author has related the events of our glorious Revolution: With candour and impartiality he has examined the grounds of that contest, and the advantages which have resulted to England and the world from the erection of an Independent Government on this Western hemisphere. The circumstances attending that memorable Revolution, with a few trivial exceptions, are delineated with the accuracy and ingenuously becoming such a glorious event. The discovery of a New World was indeed a great and important incident, but the formation of a Republic, the establishment of Freedom, and the renovation of the human mind, were occurrences worthy of the exertions of men, and the admiration of celestial beings. The voice of Liberty, like the ancient Pans of the poets, is calculated to rouse the energies of freemen and to excite the hero to noble and generous deeds of daring; the patriot's breast swells with joyous anticipation at the sound of its heavenly and melodious accents; the patriot's arm, by its enlivening and invigorating notes, is nerved with new vigour, and his heart animated with the confidence and dignity of freedom.

"Tis liberty alone that gives the flow'r Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume, And we are weeds without it. All constraint, Except what wisdom lays on evil men, Is evil; hurts the faculties, impedes Their progress in the road of science; blinds The eye sight of discovery and begets In those that suffer it, a sordid mind Bestial, a meagre intellect, unfit To be the tenant of man's noble form."

The style of the author is neither classical nor elegant. The events are however narrated in a plain and intelligible manner. The conciseness of the gentleman doubtless caused many involuntary omissions, which we are willing to excuse. Upon the whole, however, we can consider the work in no other light than as an attempt at a mere abstract of English history.

PHILANTHROPOS.

SOLENN WARNING.

Fellow Citizens of Maryland!—In six weeks your senatorial election, which is to decide your political fate for five years, perhaps forever, is to take place. *Leading federalists in this city have declared that, cost what it may, THEY WILL HAVE THE STATE; THEY WILL CONTROL YOUR POLITICAL DESTINIES!* They will have a government of their own here. They will pour out their treasure in buying votes enough to ensure a majority. They have said that *Baltimore shall be divested of her charter; that they will take the election of the mayor and other officers from the people.* Now, People of Baltimore! People of Maryland! what will be your feelings at these daring federal threats? We give you the most solemn pledge, that they have been openly proclaimed by leading federalists to republicans. They make no secret of their resolution and designs, nor of the means by which they propose to effect them. Are you prepared to sell your votes, to barter your consciences, to debase your minds, to insult your country and your God, for federal gold or federal paper? Remember, we beseech you, the millions of treasure, the torrents of blood, the noble sacrifices made by the glorious martyrs of the revolution, to break the fetters of British despotism, and to establish & consecrate the holiest of human rights, the right of self-government, the right of free, unthought suffrage! Is there a man in Maryland so base, so prostituted, so steeped in detestable infamy, as to give up his pure and free right of voting for the consideration of a few federal dollars? We warn you fellow citizens, to resist the stripes of federal bribery and corruption. You have to save yourselves, your state, human nature itself, from the bottomless pit of degradation preparing for you by anglo-federalism. Neglect not the precious time; save our republican institutions from the threatened pollution.

Patriot.

FEDERAL JACOBINISM.

We are informed from a source which places the fact beyond doubt, that a prominent member of the present federal executive of Maryland has declared, that if his party succeed at the ensuing election, the judiciary of the state is to be new-modelled, and every republican judge, clerk or other subordinate court officer is to be turned out.—He also proposed to one of these officers, that if he would support the federal ticket, he would guarantee that the said officer should retain his place, in the event of federal success.

It appears, then, that even the judiciary is to be thrown into a state of anarchy, in order that the blue light party may wreak their vengeance upon the republicans, and make vacancies for their hungry adherents. It seems, also, that bribes in the shape of offices are actually offered by members of the state executive to republicans, to induce these latter to betray their party, desert their principles, and go over to the enemy's camp. We do not believe that these unprincipled threats, efforts and intrigues of Machiavelian federalism will succeed in drawing one republican from the support of his country's cause; but we state the facts, to show every man among the Republicans what he has to expect if blue light federalism should get possession of all branches of the state government. There is no doubt they will upset every institution in the state, if its offices cannot otherwise be filled with the vilest of the blue light crew.

The "Washington Benevolent Society" of Baltimore, has been quiet during the late anniversary of our independence—no procession, no banners, no oration, no spectacle of any description.—But the Washington Association of Philadelphia, have compensated for their torpor.—In the fullness of their Benevolence, they called forth the talents of an Orator, who poured out a stream of unmitigated abuse upon the administration and the republican party—that is, a very large majority of the American people—in an Oration, which is as destitute of justice as of truth—loading Mr. Madison with all the disgraces, and stripping him of all the glories, which sprang from the late arduous contest—an Oration which was calculated to excite all the party animosities, instead of the high born feelings of independence due to that memorable day.

Richd. Eng.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Suffer me, fellow citizens, to call your attention to an act of your general government, passed during the last session, entitled "an act to change the mode of compensation to the members of congress."

By this law, each member receives a salary of \$1,500 per annum. They also receive \$6 for every 25 miles that they travel to, and from the seat of government, as heretofore.

The supporters of this law, contended that the compensation to members by the former law was not sufficient, being but six dollars per day. To increase the sum would be a means of shortening the sessions. Stating that members when paid by the day, neglected to attend to the business of the nation, in order to procrastinate and lengthen out the session to make money by their pay by the day.

If they have acted from public principles aiming at the public welfare, the people will remain with them.

Was 6 dollars per day for their attendance, and the same for every 25 miles to and from the seat of government a sufficient compensation? A member travels from South Carolina to Washington, say for example 500 miles for which he receives \$120. He will perform the journey in a chair or horseback, within about 12 days, and will expend about \$30 in going, & the same in returning. The member therefore makes clear of all expense \$180 in 24 days. He will pay in the best houses in the city of Washington, from ten to twelve dollars per week, his horse will cost him from \$3 50 \$4 per week; taking the highest prices, he will pay \$16. He receives per week \$42, making clear of expense \$26. But few members carry with them either horse or servant. I believe that more than 3-fourths travel to the seat of government in public stages. They prefer that mode of travelling for many reasons—the late vice president always, I believe, travelled to the city of Washington in a public stage, notwithstanding his salary of \$5,000.

It was stated by those in favor of the law that members paid by the day was a means of causing long sessions. This argument proves that six dollars per day was more than a sufficient compensation for their time and service, and it must further bring a rational mind to conclude, that every varicacious person that would conclude the session for the purpose of making money by the day, would postpone and hurry over the business of the nation and vote for an early adjournment, in order to make the most of the present salary of \$1500.

Mr. Fisk honorable member from New York, during the last session of the thirteenth congress, submitted a resolution in the House of Representative requesting that an enquiry should be made what bank bills, such as the members were paid in had depreciated, and that the depreciation should be made up to the members—neither the mover of the resolution or any other gentleman that supported it, contended that six dollars per day was not a sufficient compensation, but contended that whatever the bills had depreciated by the banks refusing to pay specie ought to be made up to them—the house by a large majority refused to consider the resolution, saying that six dollars a day in the bills they received was an ample compensation.—Notwithstanding it was known at the time, the bills had depreciated ten per cent.

Since the formation of your government the members of Congress have always been paid by the day, and never more than \$6 per day, for the time they were in service—all the States in the Union pay their members to their State Legislatures by the day, this is negatively denying the propriety of compensating them in any other way. If the principle is correct that members to Congress ought to receive a salary, so ought the members to the State Legislature, the principle is the same. But, heretofore the general government, together with all the individual States, believed that to pay their legislators by the day, and that only during the time they were in the service of their country, did the best accord with the constitution and principles of a free republican government. General principles cannot be debauched or corrupted by the interest or caprice of the 14th Congress.

On the 4th day of March, 1789, Congress proposed to the several States an amendment to the constitution as follows:—"Article 2d. No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect until an act of Representatives shall have intervened."

On the 20th of Jn. 1790, the Senate and Representatives of the State of South Carolina, unanimously agreed to the above recited amendment. *Public laws compiled by Judge Grimké, appendix, page 35.*

Three fourths of the States did not agree to the proposed amendment, therefore it could not be incorporated into the constitution. Those who opposed this amendment did not do so because it was wrong in principle, but contended (as I have understood) that it was not necessary—that the members of Congress would always be too high minded, too honorable, and too honest to require such a check held over them, and upon that ground the amendment was rejected.

You, my fellow citizens, in your legislative capacity, in the town of Columbia, on the 20th day of Jan 1790, without a

dissenting voice, approved of and agreed to the said amendment, wishing it to be incorporated in the constitution of the U. States—your proceedings are recorded on your public journals, which have been, from that day to the present time, a standing instruction and command to all your Representatives in Congress, to exert their utmost abilities and influence to effect an alteration of the constitution conformable to the said proposed amendment. I do not know that our Representatives ever had it in their power to effect this object.—But surely, with your instructions before them, they at least ought never to have voted for the said salary act while engaged in supporting that act, they acted contrary to your instructions, disregarding your command—but acting as their own sordid avaricious agents; promoting their own views and pecuniary interests—a law so absurd and iniquitous, that while it degrades human nature, it throws dishonor on the name of man.

The congress that proposed the amendment to the several states in the year 1789, believed it proper to be adopted, or a majority of that body would not have recommended it. That congress thought it highly improper, that they, or their successors, should have it in their power to pass such a law as the 14th congress enacted in behalf of themselves last winter. The legislature of your state together with a number of the sister states thought it important or they would not have agreed to it. The principle on which the other states rejected it on the ground that it would be indecorous to a body of independent high minded men, to prohibit them by the constitution, from doing an act, which from its nature would be highly dishonorable and disgraceful.

If it were necessary to raise the compensation of the members in congress, there was a fair proper and unexceptionable way for it to have been done, by passing a law to take effect on the 4th of next March, by this course the 14th congress would have derived no advantage; if the people approved of the law, they would return their old members, and in that case, the law so enacted, would become the act of the people. This course, this principle, is conformable to the established maxims of all times, and the invariable practice of all honest people, and directly consistent with the proposed amendment; yes, by such a course they would have showed themselves worthy of representing you, and worthy of being the representatives of the people of a great free and independent nation. Thirteen congresses have for 26 years served their country for no higher a sum than six dollars per day; the 14th congress ought to have possessed as much patriotism as to have served out their term for the same; & not have been influenced by a sordid desire of gain, to make a law containing principles which may lead to their disgrace and political destruction.

This law, to which I have called your attention, was passed at the first session after coming out of an expensive war, at a time when you are taxed for every blessing that you enjoy, water and the light of Heaven excepted. Your soldiers who fought for you through your last war, who spilled their blood in defending your country, and are now balancing upon their crutches, are not yet paid their small pitance of \$ 8 per month for their services. It is a fact that they are not yet paid, and so said the hon. Mr. Chace, in his place in the senate chamber, who opposed the passage of this law. The reason given that they are not paid is, that there is not money in the treasury. This business cannot be indifferent to the fame of those who voted for the law. They have acted on a conspicuous stage, and the affairs of human life will not stand still. Had this been a question, whether such an article should be taxed, or such a one exempt; whether the nation should go to war or make peace, and your representatives had erred, you would have believed that it was an error of judgment. But this subject met them upon level ground—it was a question which presented itself on a level with every man's understanding.—It was plain when this subject was called up—vote for this bill, and if it is carried, at the end of the session you shall receive a salary of \$1500, which is \$684 more than you will get by the present law, at six dollars per day—at the next session, which must commence on the first Monday in December, and end on the third day of March you shall receive a like salary of 1500 dollars, which is 942 dollars more than what you can receive by the old-fashioned law, that allows you 6 dollars per day; in the whole, a net profit of \$1626 to the voters.

Messrs. Calhoun, Chappell, Mayrant, Middleton, Moore, Taylor and Woodward, voted in favor of the law. Messrs. Huger and Lowndes voted against it.—Mr. Gaillard, one of your senators, voted for the law. Mr. Taylor, your other senator, moved an amendment to the law, that each member should receive 1000 dollars as a salary, and three dollars for every day that they attended.—The amendment was rejected, and he voted against the law.—It must rest with the people, which is the most exceptional, the law or the proposed amendment.

Sanction this vote; establish this principle, by returning the supporters of the said law to your national councils, and you at once set a precedent the most destructive in its consequences.

If members have a right to increase their own compensation from six dollars per day, to \$1500 per annum, by their own act, by a law passed by themselves; upon the same principles, at any time, a

ny Congress may increase it to \$15,000, or any other sum. Under these circumstances, should corruption raise her hideous head, deplorable indeed would be the fate of your country.

However sincerely you may condemn the law, and blame those who supported the same, yet you will be compelled to remember that there are among the number, men of great talents, men who have on many occasions deserved well of their country. I believe that this subject will involve as many passions as the human heart can display.

I am unacquainted with any art which can make the subject clear to those who will not bestow on it their serious attention. Remember the maxim, that liberty may be acquired, but never to be recovered.

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

There is an office in the government under the superintendence of the Comptroller, wherein is kept an account with every man, receiving money from the government for services rendered, or supplies furnished, unless in cases where the rendition and adjustment of the account are cotemporaneous with the payment of the money.—Public agents abroad, military and naval agents at home, contractors in every department of the government, draw on it for money, to meet expenditures required for the future service of the government, or for which, from the urgency of the occasion, or the nature of the case, vouchers cannot at that time be rendered.—These accounts are in the end adjusted on legal principles, and if an individual have overdrawn, or fail to produce sufficient vouchers, within a reasonable time, suit is commenced against him for the balance owed, and the money is rarely lost. But until the accounts of a public agent are passed by those rigorous scrutineers, who fill our accountant offices, all the money he has drawn for service remains charged against him, without the counterpoise of those credits known to be just but wanting some slight formality of evidence which would require time to procure.—Of course, then, an individual often appears on the face of the treasury book a public debtor, when within the knowledge of all the accounting officers the treasury is frequently indebted to him. This is a statement of the process of settlement of accounts at the treasury, correct at least, if it be not very clear. A reference to particular examples may illustrate it.

If a merchant sells to the government a quantity of goods, he receives his money, and there is an end to the business. In so simple a transaction, he cannot become a public debtor. But a Minister or Consul abroad, a Military or Naval agent, Quartermaster or Paymaster, has occasion to make disbursements or purchases for government from day to day, and it is impossible he can settle with the Treasury by furnishing vouchers at the time he draws it, for all the money he employs, because he cannot obtain vouchers until this very money is paid away by him, and in many cases not until long after it is expended.—It so happens, therefore, that many an honest man is debtor on the treasury books, who is largely out of pocket by the government, but whose vouchers are defective in form, or absolutely unobtainable from particular circumstances.

Under an act of Congress, there is annually reported to Congress by the Comptroller of the Treasury, a list of balances against individuals, which have been 3 years standing on the books of the Treasury. Amongst these, there may be some due by persons who have defrauded the government, tho' no government was ever as little defrauded, as our government has been.—The bulk of these balances it will be obvious, are of the most innocent character, and probably a very large proportion of them due by the estates of decedents, which it takes long to settle.

The nature of this annual statement of balances is readily understood by men of business; it is in most cases, as though a merchant were to exhibit, as a true view of his accounts the debtor side of his ledger, wherein another merchant is charged with goods shipped, but not credited with bills returned therefor, which have not yet fallen due, and are therefore not carried to his credit as cash. The annual statement of balances due the government, therefore, though a just copy from the Treasury books, and a literal compliance with the law on the subject, exhibits to the public eye a view highly unjust to many honorable men, and calculated to mislead those who pursue it without placing it in its true light.

These remarks are suggested by seeing what we look upon as a premeditated imposition attempted on the people, by federal prints, in regard to this statement of balances. Items are extracted from it, not only without due explanation of their nature, but accompanied by remarks of a malignant and false character, calculated to mislead, to deceive, to abuse, the people. Such conduct is disingenuous in the extreme, & merits the contempt of the community. If the Federal leaders believe what these newspapers have the impudence to insinuate, that the government has permitted its favorites to make use of public money, by permitting them to remain debtors to the public, why have not their representatives on the floor of Congress demanded an investigation?—Why have they not dragged the culprits to the judgment bar? Is it for lack of honesty, or zeal that the Federal party has connived at this public robbery? What! is there not one Fe-

democrats in Congress honest or independent enough to undertake the noble task of prosecuting these flagrant offenders?—This we will not allow, whatever the Federal Editors may say on the subject. Shame on you, gentlemen, shame, shame! This electioneering trick is almost as bad as attempting to make the people believe that the compensation law, as it is called, is a Democratic measure—though three fourths of the Federalists in Congress voted for it, and a considerable majority of the Republicans against it!

COMMUNICATED FOR THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.
COINCIDENCE
BETWEEN THE
ENGLISH & FEDERALISTS.

Whilst Spain was the ally of France, and contended against England, the Spaniards were pronounced by the English and the federalists, a base, cowardly nation; but when Spain changed sides, combated France, and co-operated with England, the Spaniards were brave, virtuous and magnanimous, in the opinion of the English and the federalists.

Whilst Russia, Prussia, Austria, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark were the allies of France, they were cowardly, vicious and degenerate nations in the opinion of the English and federalists; but when these nations became the allies of England, they were, instantly, every thing that is great, good and noble, in the opinion of the English and the federalists.

When the English said that Bonaparte could not rule in France; because he was not a legitimate—because he had no "divine right" to govern; the federalists said so too.

When the English said that Mr. Madison must be deposed, the federalists said so too.

When the English said that naturalized citizens, taken with arms in their hands, fighting against the "mother country," ought and would be hung, the federalists said so too, as being "right in itself."

When the English complained of the retaliating system, adopted by the government of the United States, the federalists complained too; and Governor Strong and his legislature ordered hostages to be discharged from their places of confinement, in the state of Massachusetts, on a certain day.

The English underrated the victories of the American arms during the late war; the federalists did the same.

The English contended that the American Union would be dissolved; the federalists said so too.

Where and when do they disagree?
A NATIVE OF FREDERICK.

We learn by gentlemen from the westward, that a party of the Creek warriors from 500 to 1000 strong, under their gallant chief M. Intosh, contemplated marching early in this month against the hostile Indians in Florida, (the Seminoles) and had given assurances that they would capture and destroy the obnoxious fort on Apalachicola Bay—most of the hostile Indians were said to be on a visit at Pensacola, where six hundred Spanish troops had lately arrived.

The Indians having been suspected of burning the dwelling, occupied by the family of the late colonel Hawkins, at the Agency, we have been requested by the sufferers from the conflagration to state that such suspicion is entirely without foundation. There is little doubt but the fire was communicated from a candle to the bedding in an unoccupied room by the negligence of a servant, who had been sent into it at a late hour at night for some article required by one of the family who was sick.

A tragical affair happened some days past at Irwanton, the county town of Wilkeson, in this state. A Mr. Worrell, who keeps a store in the village, and appears to be a decent peaceable citizen, had been insulted and abused by two men of the same neighborhood. Taking shelter in his own house, they continued their outrages by throwing stones and bricks, until he fired on them and killed both on the spot.

Milledgeville Journal, 10th inst.

M. Correa De Serra, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves.

Nat. Intel.

The following gentlemen have been acknowledged by the President as Counsellors of His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, to wit:

M. Petry, for the Port of New Orleans.

The Marquis de Fougere, for the Port of Baltimore.

The Count Estinville, for the Port of New York.

M. de Valmais, for the Port of Boston.

M. Angelucci, Vice Consul for the Port of Portsmouth.

Ibid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"Voice and Sentiments of Democrats" is received, but cannot appear in the Star.

DIED—On Wednesday last, Mr. WILLIAM R. BERRY, Principal Assessor for the 2^d District of Maryland.

NOTICE.
The stockholders of the "EASTON HOTEL" are requested to meet at the Court House on TUESDAY, the 13th of August at 3 o'clock; the importance of this meeting is such that it is hoped that none of the stockholders will absent themselves therefrom.

BONIAM BENNY
WILLIAM BARNETT.
TRISTRAM NEEDLES.

July 30 3

FOR THE STAR.

To the Citizens of Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Having been selected by the general Republican Committee as a Candidate for a Representative in Congress for this district in the usual and customary mode of selection, and having determined in conformity therewith to offer you my services, I feel it a duty I owe you as well as myself to explain sincerely and truly my political principles and conduct, and to answer such allegations as may be made against me. I shall therefore briefly notice the several charges and insinuations that have come to my knowledge, and which have been embodied in a late Monitor in the form of queries.

It is asked whether I did or did not "oppose the general committee nomination for Congress in the election between Mr. D. Hopper and our present Representative after the two candidates to concentrate the strength of the party had come to an agreement to abide the nomination." It is true that I advocated the election of Mr. Hopper in opposition to our present Representative, who had been nominated by a committee, some if not all of were chosen without any previous notice, in violation of the fundamental principles of my political creed. Being in principle as well as name a Democratic Republican, I have no hesitation in unequivocally to avow myself opposed to all nominations fairly made without affording an adequate opportunity for the republicans generally to participate in the appointment of committees; but I am from policy friendly to, and have always supported nominations when fairly conducted, and a proper opportunity afforded for the Republicans generally to express their will. I therefore frankly and without any hesitation grant, that if the general committee by which I was nominated was unfairly chosen; if the Republicans generally had not an opportunity to participate in their appointment, that their selection and recommendation imposes no "honorary" obligation upon any republican to give me his support; but if on the contrary adequate opportunity was afforded for the party generally to participate in the appointment of the committees, and the nomination was fairly made by a majority it ought in my estimation and according to the principles on which I have uniformly acted, to command the undivided support of the Republican party. Whether all the members of the general committee, by which I had the honor of being nominated were appointed in conformity with the principles I have stated, I leave you my fellow citizens to determine; but I venture to observe, that no gentleman having any knowledge on the subject will pretend to question the fairness of the appointment of those for Caroline, or to doubt for a moment but what they fairly represented the people of the county. Having in the most candid and ingenious manner answered the first and most important query of "A Democratic Voter," and all the others appertaining thereto I shall proceed in a very brief manner to notice some of the other queries.

It is asked whether I did or did not "from pecuniary motives accept employment in a Federal Bank during the war and refuse to be a candidate for the State Legislature though anxiously solicited by my republican friends, from a conviction of the favorable influence it would have on our county elections." It is true that I did accept employment during the war in the Bank of Caroline, in which a majority of the stock is held by gentlemen adverse to me in politics; but it is equally true that I had determined not again to be a candidate for the State Legislature before I was appointed in the Bank. It gives me pleasure to know that my republican friends had the partiality to believe that my being a candidate would have a favorable influence on our county election, but they also generally had the magnanimity to allow, that I could not reasonably be insisted on in my situation and circumstances again to offer after having zealously devoted myself to the cause the two preceding difficult and trying years. I was therefore not anxiously solicited to become a candidate, though I am satisfied it would have been very gratifying to my friends and the party generally if I could have done so, without overlooking the claims of a growing family dependant principally upon my personal exertions for support.

It is asked whether I did or did not "had an interested party of relatives, connections, and personal friends to excite a clamor against the late increase of Congressional Salary and our Representative who supported it, that I might catch the fervor of transient inconsiderate favor, and elect a partial committee under such illusive and imposing circumstances to support my Congressional nomination." My answer to this question will embrace all the others connected with it. I unequivocally disclaim having headed any party of relatives, connections, personal friends, or others, for any such purpose, or for any purpose connected with the remonstrance against the increase of Congressional Salary. On that head I should have supposed the publication of Col. Orrell some weeks past in the Star, ought to have been satisfactory. The first I ever saw or heard of a remonstrance or any other proceeding relative to the late increase of Congressional Salary, was some weeks after the appointment of our committee when walking the street in this place I saw Col. Orrell and Mr. Montgomery Denny one side examining a paper, which Col. Orrell called me to read, and which I did read and found to be a remonstrance on the subject of the increase of Congressional Salary, in nearly the same language with the one subsequently adopted at a meeting of Republicans; which Col. Orrell then asked my opinion about the propriety of calling. Though I entirely concurred in the general tenor and reasoning of the remonstrance and sincerely and most heartily disapproved of the increase of compensation, to the extent it was carried, yet I doubted the expediency of calling a meeting on the subject, and amongst others on account of the feelings of our Representative who had voted for the law. Col. Orrell declared that he was for the first time informed how our present Representative had voted on the question, and that he had drafted the remonstrance solely from the impulse of his feelings on hearing of the passage of the law; he also observed he had consulted with a number of the Republicans on the subject to whom he had shown the remonstrance, and that they generally thought a meeting ought to be called—Under these circumstances I acquiesced in the measure, having no disposition to counteract the opinions or wishes of the party generally.

It is asked whether I did or did not "from selfish views hurry the election of the Congressional Committee in my county many weeks earlier than customary with a view to take advantage of the feelings I had excited and fearful of the dispersion of the feverish clamor whose aid I had invoked, did I not subsequently exercise my influence to preclude a new election of a committee after it was known our present Representative was a candidate, &c." I might content myself with giving a positive and unqualified negative answer to this question, but I will just observe that the meeting at which the Congressional Committee was appointed was determined upon and advertised before the law increasing the compensation of members of Congress had passed and was actually held and the committee appointed several weeks previous to the meeting at which the resolutions disapprobatory of the law were adopted; and so far from my having exerted my influence (if I have any) to preclude a new election of a committee after it was known our present Representative was a candidate, I always declared my perfect willingness to acquiesce in whatever course the party thought proper to pursue. I neither exerted myself for or against such a course, nor in fact did I ever from the moment I consented to become a candidate before the committee make use of any means to promote my success; having determined to act entirely passive and abide the determination of the general committee. So entirely did I act upon and adhere to this principle that I never either verbally or in writing solicited the interest or support of a single individual, though I should have been perfectly justifiable in doing so.

To manifest the sincerity of the sentiments I have expressed on the subject of the late increase of compensation, I pledge myself if I have the honor to be elected, to use my endeavors to effect its reduction. I am fully sensible of the propriety of granting salaries liberal, but not profuse to all public functionaries to enable gentlemen of moderate fortunes to afford their services, and prevent "the rich from having an exclusive monopoly of office, without regard to moral or intellectual worth;" but I do humbly conceive that the late increase of Congressional compensation to the extent it was carried was not necessary for such a purpose. As regards myself I am free to declare that "my circumstances in point of estate" are such that the increased salary would make a convenient addition to my pecuniary means, and that if the nation has it to pay to others I have no obligation to receive it myself; yet that was not the inducement for me to become a candidate; I should not have refused the solicitation of my friends if the increase had not taken place.

I have now answered all the queries of "A Democratic Voter," that appear to require an answer in the most calm and candid manner, notwithstanding the acrimonious language in which they are propounded, and tho' I shall at all times hold myself ready, promptly to explain any part of my conduct and answer any questions that may be propounded in dispassionate language with a view to obtain correct information; yet I am so entirely averse to alterations and broils of any description, and more especially those of a political nature, with brethren of the same political family, that I shall abstain from noticing any thing that may appear with a different view.

I have the honor to be,
With due respect,
Your fellow citizen,
THO: CULBRETH.

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I have the honor to be,
With due respect,
Your fellow citizen,
THO: CULBRETH.

BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.
We understand that forty thousand one hundred and fifty one shares, being forty millions and four hundred and one hundred dollars, have been subscribed during the twenty days allowed by law for receiving subscriptions.

CONVENTION OF BANKS.
The Banks of Baltimore have deputed Joseph H. Nicholson, Henry Payson, and Samuel Hollingsworth, Esq's, as their representatives to the Convention of State Banks now assembling in Philadelphia.

The resumption of specie payments is the subject on which the convention is to deliberate and decide. It is believed that the result will be a determination to recommence payments in specie simultaneously with the National Bank.

FOR THE STAR.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democratic Republicans of Queen Ann's county assembled at Church Hill, on Tuesday the 25th inst., and proceeded to organize their meeting, by unanimously calling JOHN DUHAMEL, Esq., to the Chair, and JAMES ROBERTS, of Thomas, as Secretary. The following resolutions were then made.

Resolved, That this meeting unanimously recommend to the Democratic Republicans of Queen Ann's, Mr. George Palmer and Mr. Gustavus W. T. Wright, as suitable persons, to be by them supported as Electors of Senate.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting pledge themselves to use all honorable and fair means to effect the election of the gentlemen above named.

Resolved, That we unanimously approve of the appointment heretofore made of Philomen B. Hopper, Esq., Capt. Joshua Massey, and Mr. James Hopkins, as a committee to meet a similar one from Kent county, for the purpose of selecting a proper person to be supported as Elector of President & Vice President, and that they be instructed to vote only for such person as will pledge himself to support James Monroe as President, and Daniel D. Tompkins as Vice President.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be properly attested, and published in the Star.

JOHN DUHAMEL, Chair'n.
JAMES ROBERTS, Sec'y.

To the People of Talbot.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,
It cannot be sufficiently known in the county that I am a candidate for the honor of your suffrages, at the approaching election for Electors of the Senate. In aspiring to represent you, in so important a trust, I have but a single view to the perpetuation of that freedom and happiness, which the Constitution of Maryland, handed down to us from the Patriots of the Revolution, is well calculated to ensure. It is purely administered, it will, doubtless, fulfil the hopes of its patriotic founders. Being an ardent admirer of this constitution and contemplating it as the sacred Palladium of our rights, I shall be always ready to use my humble efforts to preserve it. To this end a frequent recurrence should be had to the ancient principles of the whigs of the Revolution—those first principles on which this Constitution was founded and which are forcibly and elegantly expressed in our Declaration of Rights. To secure to themselves and their posterity all the blessings of civil liberty was the object of their anxious labors. Liberty of conscience—the liberty of the press—the inviolability of the person and the sacredness of dwelling, are rights which they endeavored, with the most sedulous care, to guard from violation. But though these rights are thus solemnly declared and provided for on paper, if, in the dissensions and struggles of contending factions, the bands of the constitution become loosened, Liberty will be some times cloven down and a portion of the citizens will suffer a privation of their rights. Will any true citizen assert that such things have not occurred?—There is then, after all, but one certain and unfailing safeguard of the liberties and happiness of the People.—They must themselves take care, at the stated periods prescribed by the constitution, to place in the Legislature of the State, and more especially in the Senate, (whose period of service has so great duration) men, who have virtue and disinterested patriotism enough to reform abuses, &c., under the supreme will of the people, always to bring back the practice under the Constitution to a strict conformity to the views and objects of its framers. With these views, as one of the People, I offer to them my services as an Elector of the Senate. I have presumed to flatter myself, my fellow citizens, that, if I am favored with your voice, having a general knowledge of the citizens of the State, most esteemed for their wisdom & patriotism, I shall be fortunate enough to merit your approbation in the selection I may take part in making.

But it seems, my fellow citizens, that in thus presuming, as a freeman, to offer you my humble service, I am to pass the ordeal of detraction and abuse. It is often seen to enter into the scope of the policy of some partisans, to attempt, by frequent attacks, secret or open, to wear away the reputation of any honorable man, whose fair standing with the people may chance to thwart their views. After having devoted myself, during so many years, to the discharge of professional duties, without censure or reproach, I least of all things anticipated a charge of want of fidelity to my clients. Happy, indeed, should I be, if the beneficent Creator had bestowed on me a gift of talents, commensurate to the honest zeal and constancy, with which I have always exerted for my clients the very humble powers I do possess. But with the pride of conscious integrity, I bid a bold defiance to all the machinations of "envy, hatred and malice" to sap my hard earned reputation for professional faithfulness; and if a design be on foot to immolate me, with all the hopes and prospects of a large and rising family, on the altar of party rage, I beg only for the humble privilege of receiving open attacks: I ask to meet at least the boldness of the highway man and only deprecate the stealth of the assassin. I have secret, personal enemies, who have resolved on this method of destroying me, by insinuating or encouraging such attacks, let them beware least a swift vengeance do not drag them from their lurking places, or let them write sure; for, until the shield of my reputation be shivered in atoms, I will not cover. The prize is the immediate jewel of my soul, and I will rise to defend it from a stain till the last throb shall leave my heart.

On Saturday last, I went to the Trappe, for the purpose of conversing with such of my fellow citizens, as I might chance to meet with, on the subject of the election. I was there informed by a friend, that a gentleman had, a few days before, told him that he had heard, at the Trappe, that Samuel Buckley had lately stated, at the Hole in the Wall, that I had cheated, or swindled, a poor man out of his money, in some case, Samuel Buckley being then at the Trappe, & being designated, in the report of my friend, as the author of this charge, I immediately called on him. After I had stated to him what I had just heard, he acknowledged, in substance, that he had said at the Hole in the Wall that he understood from Samuel Cox, that I had treated him in the way alleged, in acting as his Counsel in a suit against John Austin; and that he had only declared that if that was the way I treated poor men, he would not vote for me. Mr. Buckley repeatedly declared that he had made no assertions, whatever about me, on his own knowledge, but merely had stated and remarked on what he had understood from Samuel Cox, and he expressed his wish to have the matter satisfactorily explained. I yesterday went to Samuel Cox's and on my styling to him what I had heard, he promptly and decisively disavowed the sentiments imputed to him, but he acknowledged that, at a time when he did not understand the business, and was very much vexed with John Austin, he might have said some thing to Samuel Buckley, which he has misinterpreted. The following certificate was given to me by Mr. Cox, attested by his brother, Mr. William Cox.

Mr. John Leeds Kerr having stated to me that a report is in circulation that he acted very improperly as my counsel in a suit brought by him for me against John Austin and cheated me out

of my money, I do hereby declare that I never made an assertion of that kind against Mr. Kerr. John Austin pleaded imputation to my client and I authorized Mr. Kerr to compromise the case and get all he could, which he did, as I sincerely believe. I confess that I did not at first understand the business and complained about it, but when the compromise was fully and clearly explained to me by Mr. Kerr and my brother, Wm. Cox, some time after, I was perfectly convinced and am now satisfied that Mr. Kerr acted with the strictest honor and fidelity as my counsel, and got all he could for me; and the whole business has been entirely settled between Austin & myself.

SAMUEL COX.

Test— Wm. Cox.
July 28, 1816

The truth is that if any impropriety could be imputed to me in this case it was the peculiar zeal—(almost troublesome to the opposite counsel)—with which I pressed, by a compromise, to save some part of this poor man's claim, which was about to be wholly cut off by the plea of limitation; and I have all the papers in the cause, which will attest the trouble I was put to.

After this statement it is presumed that no person, however malignant, can desire any further explanation of this charge; and I do hereby pronounce any man, who after reading the certificate of Samuel Cox, shall give out or propagate an idea relative to this affair, coloured with the slightest imputation on my character, as an unprincipled calumniator and a swindler.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, July 29, 1816

NOTICE.

By virtue of two writs of vendition exponas, issued out of Caroline county court, and to me directed, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August next, at Capt. Thomas Daffin's, fifty acres of LAND, lying on Tockahoe Creek, part of a tract where Mr. John Bradley now lives, one negro man named Brambury, one ditto Dick, ditto ditto Esau, one boy Jim, one ditto Nathan; taken in execution as the property of the said Daffin, to satisfy the claims of Thomas Coward and Solomon Lowe, use of John M. G. Emory. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JAS. KEENE, Late Sheriff

July 30 4

BANK OF CAROLINE.

July 28, 1816.
The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per centum upon the capital of this Institution, for the half year to end on the 31st inst. and payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or before the first Monday in August next.

By order,
July 30 1

THO. CULBRETH, Cash'r.

THOS. P. BENNETT,

Continues to receive as usual at PAR, in payment for Dry Goods.

NOTES ON THE BANKS OF

CAROLINE, LAUREL, SOMERSET & WALTER, &c. &c.

July 30

FEMALE ACADEMY,

CHESTER-TOWN.

The Professor, anxious to give public proof of the discharge of a literary duty, invites ladies and gentlemen, particularly the parents & guardians of those entrusted to his Institution, to attend on Thursday, 15th August, on which day the respective classes will undergo examination in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Punctuation, and Composition; Ancient & Modern History, Geography with the use of the Globes applied to Astronomy.

The effects of the Academy will be resumed on Monday, 22 September, when a department will be open for the reception of Male students, & shall be so arranged, that during the hours of tuition, there can be no communication between either.

The public's obedient servant,
PATRIC QUIN.

July 30

N. B. Six Boarders can be genteelly accommodated.

NOTICE.

On application of John Dorrell, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the November session of 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, having been confined in goal on executions for debt;—I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said John Dorrell be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit.—And I do further order and direct, that the said John Dorrell give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Republican Star once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next.

Given under my hand this 23d day of July, 1816.

Rd. T. EARLE.

July 30 1c3w3m

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living on Miles River, Talbot county, Maryland, on Sunday morning last, a negro man named CHRISTOPHER, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout made, yellow complexion, a grum look. His clothing, tow shirt and trousers, kersey jacket, and straw hat. One hundred dollars will be given, if taken up in this county, one hundred and fifty if taken out of the county, and in the State; and the above reward if taken out of the state and secured in Easton jail.

ANDREW SKINNER.

July 30.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber near Vienna, Dorchester county, State of Maryland, on the 27th inst. a negro man named JAMES, about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, on the 27th order, his hair a little grey, has a scar on the inside of the right thigh, occasioned by a swill being lanced; can spell and reads a little—being a mixed grey fleshy woolly jacket, trousers, and some summer clothing. He is supposed to have made for the State of Delaware or New Jersey. Whoever apprehends the said negro and secures him in any goal or in his own home shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges run by.

FRANCIS HIGGINS.

July 30 4

Office of Claims, For property lost, captured or destroyed, while in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the fifth day of April, in the year 1818; and if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

First Class of Cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound there received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.
2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.
3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description.

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer or surviving officer commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, with certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must be practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make an oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be taken and authenticated, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

Second Class of Cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen or volunteer, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

Third Class of Cases.

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by the enemy, of any horse, mule or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof." This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases the claimant must produce the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer or surviving officer under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them were not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time and place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth Class of Cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof." This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of their owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed,

ed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commanding officer of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's address is against the person committing it.

Sixth and last Class of Cases.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied by a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the U. States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of the destruction."

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant of all sums which he may have received on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the U. States, and when he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath, by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agent of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same; or in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any City, Town, or Borough, within the same, or a Justice of the Peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the Clerk or Prothonotary of any Court within the same. But the seal of any city, town, or borough, or the attestation of any judge of the U. States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington, in the building occupied by Congress during its last session, for the reception of the foregoing claims.

The printers of the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,

Commissioner of Claims, &c

June 6, (11) 8

NOTICE.

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24TH, 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule.
In all the cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz:

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must express, in relation to the claim in question, has been given, within the knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or, if received, must state the cause of its non-production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date, as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,

Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 26, (July 2) 8

The Printers in the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post Office, Chester Town, July 1st, 1816.

A. Nathan Allen
Miss Pamela Bennett
Elizabeth Betts
Wm. Burchinal
John G. Black
Wm. Broom
Rebecca Broom
C. Sam. Cloak
Robert Crookshanks
Sam. Crouch
Clark of Kent county
Sarah Corse
Mrs. Frances Cooper
Rebecca Corse
Ann Calvert
Elizabeth Caulk
Elizabeth Crouch
D. Thomas Dodson
Frederick Doven
Isabella Doysea
Robert Dunn
Isaac Dawson
Wm. W. McDaniel
E. Wm. Erwin
F. Harkless Frisby
Eliza Fiddes
Wm. Frisby
Richard I. Frisby
G. Harriot Glenn
John Glandville
James Gale
Hannah Gilchrist
Woolman Gibson
H. David Harrod
Benjamin Harbert
Wm. Hines
July 16 3

J. John Jeffers
Elizabeth Johnson
L. Isaac Lamb, 2
Sarah Lynch
Joshua Lamb
M. John Maxwell, jun.
Rachel Murry
A. John Noland
Ann K. Neil
P. Wm. Pryor
Henry W. Pearce
Miss Sally B. Parryman
Milca Pearce
K. Capt. Sam. Rasin
Benjamin Kelly
Elizabeth F. Ringgold
Thomas Rasin, 2
Philip Rhodeniser
George Rhodeniser
S. Thomas Smith & Co.
Eliza Smith
Averilla Smith
John Swift
T. Ama Tower
Mrs. Ann Trulock
Thomas Tolson
John Thoma
George Tiller
Marmaduke Tilden
Matthew Tighman
V. Wm. Vanlear
H. Rev. Archibald Walker
George Watts
James Wheat
Hannah Woodland.

Caroline County Orphans' Court, Tuesday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1816.

On application of WILLIAM POTTER, administrator of Thomas Richardson, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in each of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I, L. S. I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of July, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of July, 1816.

WILLIAM POTTER, adm'r
of Thos. Richardson, dec'd.

July 23 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court, Tuesday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1816.

On application of JOHN WRIGHT, administrator of John Wright, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in each of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I, L. S. I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1816.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,
That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of July, 1816.

JOHN WRIGHT, adm'r d. b. n.
of Thos. Wright & Thomas Hopkins,
late of Caroline county, deceased.

July 23 3

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES,

Has commenced running from Easton to Wilmington in one day, viz. Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sadler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Haddaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Lines shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants,
ROBERT KEDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAM'L CHAPMAN,
JAS MURDOCH.

apr 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the convenience of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. Also the baggage at the risk of the owners.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned crediting Susan Cox, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date, she having left my bed and board without any just cause on my part.

HERCULES COX,

Talbot county, July 23 3q

WAR DEPARTMENT.

JULY 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 21st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, north of the Highlands and within the State of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, south of the Highlands, including West Point and within the State of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said State.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salt pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the U. States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof, bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months on advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.—It is also to be permitted to all & every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported; that any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander, shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the U. States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the U. States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of War

July 11, (16) 11

NOTE.—The Editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week until the first of October next.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of
SADDLERY,

Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England.—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHER, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N. B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.

Easton, March 26

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, &
Henry Whiteley,
Executors.

Whiteleysburg, Del. Nov. 7

NOTICE.

The subscriber has now got his vessel in complete order for the reception of grain, &c. He returns his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received, and solicits a continuation of the same. Yours, &c.
NOAH BULLEN.

Easton, July 16

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Lecompte, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of February, 1817, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1816.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE, Ex'r
of Wm. Lecompte, deceased.

July 23 3

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, by EDWARD STUART, of Queen Anne's county, in the recess of Queen Anne's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors and the supplements thereto;" a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application, and being also satisfied that the said Edward Stuart is actually confined for debt only:—I do therefore order that the body of the said Edward Stuart be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Anne's county court on the first Saturday of October term next to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors: and I do further order that the said Edward Stuart by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Anne's county court on the first Saturday of October term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit.

Given under my hand this sixth day of July, 1816.

True copy,

RD. T. EARLE.

July 16 4

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER.

GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is apt to be impatient when spoken to.—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen,—shoes and stockings,—shoes lined and bound.

PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home.—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat bore green half worn, one yellow Mersilles waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen,—shoes and stockings, &c.

George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together.—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Seth.

Head of Wyre, Dec 12

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst. living in Talbot county, Md. near Easton, a negro man called Joseph Demby, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off, a small scar on his chin near his lip, and has an impediment in his speech; he was brought up to house work, and is a good waiter and cook, and delights much in that employ—had on and carried with him sundry clothing of nankeen, and one suit of country kersey nearly new; he claims to wife a negro girl in Baltimore, belonging to Mr. John McIntire, Calvert street, called Flora, purchased by him for a term of years from Robert Speedin, of Easton, which term is out or nearly so. I will give \$30 if Joseph be taken in this State and secured so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured as aforesaid, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

RICHARD SHERWOOD.

June 18

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 17th of June, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself SARAH, says she is free, that she was manumitted by Mr. Joseph Brown, of Baltimore.—She is a bright mulatto, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; her clothing when committed was one blue calico frock, one striped cotton do, an old black silk bonnet, a pair of green morocco shoes, and a pair of white cotton stockings. The owner is desired to come & release her, otherwise she will be sold for his imprisonment fees.

JOSEPH M. CROWWELL, Sh'r
of Frederick county, Md.

July 10, (23) 8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 10th of June, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JAMES HALL BROOKS, says he belongs to a Mr. Francis Reid, of Allegany county, in this State.—He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, had on when committed an old brown cloth great coat, tow linen shirt, striped county linen overalls, and an old wool hat.—The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees.

JOSEPH M. CROWWELL, Sh'r
of Frederick county, Md.